

Sept. 1, 1995

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Dr. Hall
FYI

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Thursday, August 31, 1995

Affidavits accuse MSU professor

FRANKFORT (AP) — Three officials of a Louisville landfill company said in 1991 sworn statements that a Morehead State University professor offered to use his political connections to help assure a favorable price for land the firm was negotiating to buy.

Bill Booth, an art professor at Morehead State and a frequent political contributor in Kentucky for a decade, sought nearly \$200,000 in fees from Waste Management Inc., the company said.

The officials gave separate sworn statements to a Waste Management attorney describing their Oct. 28, 1991, meeting at the Marriott Griffin Gate Resort in Lexington with Booth.

In the affidavits, the Waste Management officials offered similar accounts of how Booth claimed to wield great influence in Kentucky political and governmental circles. They said Booth offered to use these connections in Waste Management's negotiations to buy land in Louisville that it leased from the state Transportation Cabinet.

Booth also offered to help resolve complications caused by the federal designation of part of the property as a wetland, the three said.

They said Booth sought nearly \$200,000 — \$4,000 per month for 24 months, plus a \$100,000 "success fee" to be paid when circumstances worked out to Waste Management's favor.

Booth said he would not get all of the success fee, the Waste Management officials said, but the affidavits don't say whether he indicated with whom he planned to share the money.

Booth said from his Morehead home this morning that the allegations were an "absolute fabrication," although he acknowledged that he had one meeting with Waste Management officials.

"I offered my services as a consultant and they declined my offer of services for assistance in waste management services in Taiwan," he said.

Booth said he requested a \$4,000 retainer fee, but could not recall if that was to be paid one time or over two years. He knew nothing about the \$100,000 success fee, he said.

Booth said he has a background in international economics and often works as a

consultant in environmental-control projects in Asia. He returned from China on Wednesday and said he had heard nothing about the allegations until this morning.

"They simply have misrepresented the facts and are doing so for their own purposes," he said, declining to elaborate.

The affidavits were turned over to federal authorities soon after the meeting, prompting a grand jury investigation. It has produced no charges.

According to the sworn statements, the meeting with Booth was arranged by Roger Cole, who was commissioner of the Transportation Cabinet's Department of Administrative Services in October 1991.

Cole, who resigned Dec. 9, 1991, when the Jones administration replaced the Wilkinson administration, said Wednesday he did not recall the Lexington meeting or ever introducing Booth to any Waste Management officials.

The affidavits were released by the state auditor's office Wednesday in response to an open records request by The Louisville Courier-Journal. The auditor obtained the statements from the Transportation Cabinet during an audit of the sale of the Louisville land to Waste Management for \$1.4 million last December. The sale occurred after about seven years of discussions.

State Auditor Ben Chandler released a report last May that

indicated that the state had accepted too low a price for the land, but it did not mention the meeting between Waste Management officials and Booth.

David Domzal, group vice president and general counsel for Waste Management's Mid-east Group, said the company was not alleging that anything illegal had occurred, but decided to turn over the accounts to law enforcement authorities.

Michael Troop, U.S. attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, cited Justice Department policy in declining to "confirm or deny" the existence of any investigation.

The most detailed of the three sworn statements was given by Ron Baker, vice president of Waste Management's Mideast Region, who said the matter was rooted in a meeting in Louisville with state and local government officials.

Baker said Cole attended that meeting, and afterward told him about Booth, whom he described as representing a company that had some land and some potential for future landfill development.

The meeting was arranged at the Marriott Griffin Gate, Baker said.

Cole left the meeting before Booth made his pitch, Baker said.

Baker said he found Booth's offer "totally out of order."

GREG COLLARD, Independent News Writer, also contributed information to this story.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1995

Liberty challenges end zone prayer ban

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LYNCHBURG, Va. — Jerry Falwell's Liberty University filed a lawsuit in federal court yesterday challenging the new NCAA regulations that prohibit football players from kneeling for prayer in the end zone.

Liberty wants U.S. District Judge James Turk to restrain the NCAA from enforcing the unsportsmanlike conduct rule.

The motion for a temporary restraining order claims that barring players from traditional bend-knee gestures of prayer is religious discrimination and violates the Civil Rights Act.

U.S. District Judge James Turk said he would rule today on Liberty's request for a temporary restraining order. Liberty's football season starts Saturday.

Liberty athletic director Chuck Burch said: "The intent of the rule is to eliminate showboating and to keep players from embarrassing

other players. It's hard for me to look at somebody kneeling in prayer as being offensive. I think the NCAA has gone a bit too far with its intentions."

National Collegiate Athletic Association regulations do not prohibit prayer. Players are allowed to kneel in prayer on the sidelines, but not on the playing field or the end zone.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1995

U of L coach wins one for the books

Even before making his debut on the football field, the University of Louisville's new head coach has scored an academic touchdown.

He has begun the Ron Cooper Library Fund and has sent a letter to 5,500 contributors to the U of L athletic program urging support for the university's library system.

The first letters about the Cooper library fund started going out Aug. 23, said Gail Gilbert, head of the art library.

Cooper hasn't earmarked the fund for any specific use, according to Gilbert.
"We agreed the library won't send in plays from the sidelines," Gilbert said, "and he won't say how to use the money."

Dr. Dony KH212

MSU Clip Sheet

D. Platt
FYE

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday, September 4, 1995

AIDS information, support group opens MSU office

By GREG COLLARD
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — A Lexington-based AIDS organization has opened an office at Morehead State University, but the services the group provides will not be restricted to campus.

AIDS Volunteers, which goes by the acronym AVOL, is in its third week of serving Northeastern Kentucky from its MSU office at 110 Allie Young Hall.

The group has two missions: preventing the deadly disease and helping those who already suffer from it.

Services that AVOL provides include legal assistance and some financial support to AIDS patients and those who are HIV-positive. AVOL also will be a "buddy and help them through times of loneliness," said Ken Cook, who runs the Morehead office.

The office is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesdays and noon to 4 p.m. Thursdays.

The rest of the week Cook will be speaking to organizations, schools, college classes and anyone else who will listen.

"We're there basically for any services that can help fight the disease," Cook said, "and we'll shape any presentation to the audience we're addressing."

Cook is a trained youth minister who has a theology degree from Asbury College at Wilmore.

He said AVOL promotes abstinence before marriage because the "longer you don't have sex the longer you are safe from AIDS."

But AVOL also realizes that not all single people will abstain, Cook said, which is why it's important to tell people who are sexually active to take precautions.

AVOL was established in 1987 at Lexington. The organization opened offices at Frankfort, Hazard and Somerset before coming to Morehead.

It also started Kentucky's first AIDS hotline in June. The number is 800-840-2865.

"So far, 89 percent of our calls have come from the eastern portion of the state," said Katie Cline, operations manager at AVOL's headquarters.

That was one reason AVOL decided to open an office at Morehead. Another was the large number of young people at MSU.

Anyone needing information or help from AVOL's Morehead office should call Cook at 783-2123.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1995

Magazine lists 100 top college bargains

Associated Press

New College of the University of South Florida, a tiny liberal-arts school in Sarasota, topped Money magazine's list of the 100 best college buys for the third year in a row.

The 500 or so students who attend the bayside campus enjoy a picturesque location and high academic standards, Money says in its special issue, "Money Guide: Your Best College Buys Now," released last week. Tuition for out-of-state freshman was \$7,950.

Rice University, in Texas, came in second.

Others in the top 10: Northeast Missouri State; New Jersey's Trenton State College; California Institute of Technology; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; State University of New York at Binghamton; Georgia's Spelman College, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; and State University of New York at Albany.

Some Kentucky and Indiana schools on the list: Hanover College, 14th; Wabash College, 55th; Transylvania University, 71st; and Thomas More College, 91st. The University of Cincinnati was 63rd.

Some big names appear fairly low. Harvard University ranks 43rd, for example; Yale University is 46th and Columbia University is 97th.

Money's list of best buys was garnered by looking at 16 measures of educational quality — like entrance exam results, faculty deployment and four-year graduation rates — and comparing them with tuition and fees.

The magazine says its ranking excludes colleges with strong religious requirements.

"Seven of Money's 10 best college values are public schools," the magazine says. That's good news for students who can pay in-state tuition. "Their families will pay bargain in-state rates that are even lower than the fees for out-of-state students on which our rankings are based."

Keeping score

IU, UK and U of L graded on published effort

By BEN Z. HERSHBERG
Staff Writer

Former Gov. Wallace Wilkinson once disparagingly called them "little bitty" journals.

University professors call them the key to tenure and promotion.

Whatever academic journals are called, the university departments that get the most articles published in them love to brag. And the departments that don't publish so many articles say the journals don't really matter.

The performance of university departments now can be scored thanks to computers — in particular, a new database that tabulates research papers in 23 fields at 5,000 universities worldwide.

The score card — a product of the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia — also shows how frequently articles are subsequently cited by other researchers, and how university departments compare to others in their fields worldwide.

For the University of Louisville's College of Business and Public Administration and the University of Kentucky's College of Business and Economics, the results were nothing to brag about.

The words and wisdom of U of L's business school professors were cited less often on average than those at other departments nationally. Ditto for UK.

Indiana University's department of computer science had a better showing.

In theory, the statistics on how often articles are cited also should measure their quality because they show how useful the research is to other researchers.

"It doesn't tell you absolutely that the department is not doing well" if it

ACADEMIC POPULARITY CONTEST

Chart shows how often academic articles are mentioned in major journals by other researchers in the field (1990-1994):

	Articles in data base	Times cited (average)	National avg. comparison
COMPUTER SCIENCE			
Indiana University	70	1.8	218% above average
University of Kentucky	53	1.1	29% above average
University of Louisville	14	0.2	79% below average
ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS			
Indiana University	393	1.5	21% above average
University of Kentucky	107	0.8	39% below average
University of Louisville	33	0.6	56% below average
EDUCATION			
Indiana University	129	0.8	15% below average
University of Kentucky	64	1.1	19% above average
University of Louisville	17	1.5	56% above average

Source: Institute for Scientific Information

looks bad in the database, said David Pendlebury, one of the people who generates it. But "it raises the question."

Robert Taylor, dean of U of L's business school, pooch-pooched the score card's findings. "I don't think they say a thing about quality," he said.

Pendlebury said his faculty has focused on applied research that is showcased in publications for business executives rather than the theoretical stuff that finds its way into the academic journals scrutinized for the computer study.

Mike Tearney, associate dean of the UK College of Business and Eco-

nomics, said that citation indexes like the Institute for Scientific Information's are important tools for assessing a department or school. But he said he was surprised at his college's poor showing.

The index shows that the business and economics articles published by UK professors from 1990 to 1994 were cited by other researchers 39 percent less often than average. In contrast, articles at IU, which has a nationally known business school, were cited 21 percent more than average. (The writings of professors at the prestigious Harvard business school were cited 204 percent more than average.)

Daniel Leivant, chairman of IU's

computer science department, said he was pleased that his faculty's work was so popular with other researchers. It was cited twice as often on average for articles on the subject.

Leivant credited that to his colleagues' concentration on topic vogue, such as applied logic and performance computing. Although the department is smaller than other Big Ten, it is also well-known for its work in programming language and artificial intelligence.

Pendlebury said that the picture painted by the database should be kept in perspective. While it's based on thousands of academic journals and is consistent when used to compare programs at different schools, it doesn't give a complete answer as to the quality of a university or a department, he said.

U of L's economics and business publications were cited much less often, on average, even than UK's. The number of U of L articles in the database is so small the number may not be statistically reliable. Pendlebury said.

UK's Tearney said some other findings of academic productivity index shown certain sections of UK's business school to be heavy hitters in their fields. He mentioned its division of decision science, which of mathematical methods of decision making for complex issues.

Explaining UK's showing in Pendlebury's index, Tearney said that the business school is still young and turgid; it only began awarding doctoral degrees in the early 1970s.

"We have been growing over the past 10 to 15 years and there is a lot of strides," Tearney said. "I think we've made great strides."

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, September 3, 1995

Alice Lloyd names president

PIPPA PASSES — The board of trustees of Alice Lloyd College has unanimously approved the nomination of Dr. Timothy T. Siebert as fourth president of the school.

He was recommended Aug. 26 by a search committee.

Siebert comes to ALC from Mars Hill College in North Carolina, where he became vice president for development in 1993.

He holds a doctorate in higher education administration from the University of Arkansas.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1995

■ PADUCAH

Engineering education study delayed:

A private consulting firm is getting more time to complete a study to determine whether there is greater need for engineering education in Kentucky, with emphasis on Western Kentucky. MGT of America Inc. originally planned to turn over its findings Thursday to the Kentucky Council on Higher Education. But Gary Cox, executive director of the council, said the preparers had requested more up-to-date information and the report would be finished this week. The current plan is to make the study public a day or two after it is received, Cox said, although the council won't act on the study until it meets in October.



Sue Bennett College

LONDON, KENTUCKY

REGISTRATION DEADLINE EXTENDED

AT SUE BENNETT COLLEGE IN LONDON, KENTUCKY

Because of the uncertainty about federal financial aid and because of the interest in the new four-year programs, **SUE BENNETT COLLEGE** has extended the fall registration deadline for two weeks. Registration will be open until September 15. No late fees will be charged.

FEDERAL PELL GRANTS NOT CUT

The federal Pell grants were **not** cut as was feared. Application can still be made for these funds in order to attend **SUE BENNETT COLLEGE**. The amount of this grant depends upon financial need. Up to \$2,340 is possible.

HELP AVAILABLE TO REPLACE STATE FUNDS

In order to assist prospective students, **SUE BENNETT COLLEGE** will help to secure needed funds to replace funds not received from the state because of late application. Also, help to secure needed funds will be given to students wishing to transfer from another college or university who cannot transfer the state money they requested. Up to \$2,480 is possible.

MANY NEW ACADEMIC OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE

There has been a great deal of interest in the existing Business Administration and Social Science programs and there has not been enough time to answer all of the questions about the new Mathematics & Science program and the new Communication & Humanities program. The registration extension at **SUE BENNETT COLLEGE** will give interested students time to consider these new and expanded academic programs.

TUITION LOWEST AMONG INDEPENDENT COLLEGES

A value is received when a very good product is offered at a reasonable price. The quality of the academic programs at **SUE BENNETT COLLEGE** has been demonstrated by the performance of qualified faculty, by successful evaluations by all accrediting agencies, and by the testimony of a growing number of satisfied graduates. The cost of attending **SUE BENNETT COLLEGE** is the lowest among the other independent colleges that might be considered.

THERE'S MORE TO COLLEGE THAN WHAT HAPPENS IN THE CLASSROOM

Faculty members are full time employees and are available for academic counseling and advising after classes are over. A fully accredited library on the campus, access to thousands of additional books throughout the country through inner library loan, and adequate study space support the academic programs. The Director of Religious Life is available for counseling, leads worship services, and directs other religious activities. Theater, choir, intramural athletics, intercollegiate athletics, clubs and interest groups make for a complete college experience.

The faculty and staff at **SUE BENNETT COLLEGE** know the students and they care about them.

Call Mrs. Pam Jarrett at (606) 864-2238-Ex. 1111 **TODAY**

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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COMMUNITY ■ LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1995

United Way's Wayne Martin thinks in terms of teamwork

By LINDA VANHOOSE
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

As a coach, Wayne Martin built basketball teams. Now, as the United Way's 1995-96 campaign chairman, he's building a different kind of team.

"My coaching background would be an example" of the correlation between the two, said Martin, president and general manager of WKYT-TV (Channel 27) and former head basketball coach at Morehead State University.

"You have to recruit your cabinet, which is a major first step, just like recruiting a team. And then getting everyone to work together as a team."

In Martin's office, there are whistles inscribed with "Team-Works!" which he picked up during a United Way conference in Cleveland earlier this year, as well as a computer screen that also carries the message. He is a frequent speaker to business, civic and school groups on management, leadership and motivation.

"I've never been successful without good people," Martin said, referring to the concept of teamwork.

Martin will turn 49 on Sept. 13 — the same day as the community kick-off for this year's campaign at Rupp Arena. It begins at 11:45 a.m.

He coached Morehead's basketball program from 1978 to 1987 and was named president and general manager of Channel 27 in 1993 as part of a management shuffle prompted by the expected sale of the station to Gray Communications Inc. He left Morehead to become general sales manager at WYMT-TV in Hazard before coming to Lexington in 1990.

In nine seasons at Morehead, Martin had a 130-120 record. His teams won one Ohio Valley Conference regular-season championship and two OVC tournament titles. He was twice named OVC coach of the year and took two teams to the NCAA tournament.

"We came to a program that was struggling," recalled state Rep. Rocky Adkins of Elliott County, who was the first player Martin signed. "He molded the team together, and we went to the NCAA. He took a team, made us very competitive and made us a winner."

If you go

The United Way's community kick-off will be from 11:45 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Sept. 13 at Rupp Arena. There will be free-throw contests among companies that have completed their internal campaigns; motivational messages from college basketball coaches broadcast on big screens; a complementary lunch; and music by Jim Richardson. More than 2,000 people are expected.

"Coach Martin will not accept anything but your best effort and your best ability. He understands how to motivate and mold people together. Whatever he does, he puts forth an extreme amount of effort and expects that from other people whether it's basketball, the United Way or the TV station."

Martin also coached at Pikeville College from 1973 to 1977, compiling an 86-33 record in winning three consecutive Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference titles and appearing in the NAIA tournament. He was an assistant coach to Lake Kelly at Oral Roberts University before going to Morehead. His career record as a college coach is 216-153.

In addition to being a winner on the court, Martin has been involved in many other organizations, including the Lexington Advertising Club, National Association of Basketball coaches, Greater Lexington United Marketing Committee, the national and Kentucky Broadcasters associations, Lexington Rotary Club and the Cardinal-Hill Hospital board of trustees.

He also has been a deacon at First Christian Church in Winchester, director and vice president of the Children's Advocacy Center of the Bluegrass and chairman of a nine-member presidential search committee at Morehead, his alma mater.

"I've always been concerned with human-service needs, community needs, youth and education, and when there are opportunities to contribute, I have wanted to be involved," said Martin, a native of Winchester.

"The business of serving the community is nothing new for Wayne Martin," said Keith Kappes, vice president for university advancement and executive vice president of the MSU Foundation. "He is organized, a motivator, has incredible people skills and will put the right person in the right job."

Kappes remembers Martin and his coaching staff giving up part of their summers to conduct basketball clinics for underprivileged youths.

"Without pay, maybe not even a thank you," said Kappes, who was on the search committee that hired Martin.

He also remembers Martin and his Division I team showing up at a Morehead nursing home to sing Christmas carols.

"Wayne felt that was a value his players needed and wanted them to spend time with those folks," Kappes said. "It was incredible. Here are all those big guys from the inner city or Eastern Kentucky singing Christmas carols. He would make them rehearse because he didn't want them to be off key."

"I've always been very proud of my friendship with him. He's a winner in everything he's ever done."

Martin's wife, Kathy, said her husband is a great listener.

"He has a sixth sense about people," she said. "He has a knack to say just the right thing. I'm very proud of his accomplishments. It has always been important for him to give back to the community; he feels that he has been fortunate."

Don Russell, president of the Don Russell Inc. sports marketing and broadcast consulting firm in Louisville, has been Martin's close friend since their days together at Morehead.

"Coaches are born to coach and leaders are born to lead, and Wayne could recognize then that he could do both," Russell said.

Freshman figures for Murray State are looking up

By JAMES MALONE
Staff Writer

MURRAY, Ky. — Smiles have replaced furrowed brows on the faces of Murray State University recruiters: Preliminary figures show freshman enrollment is up 12 percent this fall.

That reverses a marked decline that began in 1990. Except for a small increase in 1993, the incoming class had shrunk by nearly a quarter, from 1,469 in 1989 to 1,094 in 1994.

University officials say this fall's class of first-time freshmen is up by about 145 over last year's. Other state universities don't yet have enrollment figures available.

If the 12 percent figure holds, that increase would be much larger than what most other Kentucky universities are expecting.

"We're pleased with that large of a freshman-enrollment increase," said Murray President Kern Alexander, who also boosted enrollment when he was president of Western Kentucky University in the late 1980s. "We were hoping for 10 percent."

Reviving sagging enrollment was a charge that Murray's regents gave Alexander when he was hired in mid-1994. During an interview Friday, Alexander said he's not sure which of several recruiting initiatives was most successful, but he thinks making registration "freshman-friendly" helped.

In a program dubbed Great Beginnings, Murray held late spring and summer orientation to introduce freshmen to campus life. Students were grouped in teams to get acquainted and briefed on studying techniques and budgeting time. And some 100 upperclassmen volunteers helped freshmen move into dorms.

Alexander said the staff worked

hard to avoid having big crowds of bewildered freshmen at registration.

On that front, Murray succeeded, said arts and communication student Mike Fulkerson, 18, of Louisville.

"I thought I would be lost in the dark," he said. "But I got through (registration) quickly. I thought it was excellent."

Not long after assuming the presidency, Alexander put teams of Murray instructors and recruiters on the road to visit area high schools, dubbing them "Roads Scholars."

Murray also took advantage of incentives to recruit nearby out-of-state students and began contacting friends and its 44,000 alumni to identify and refer prospective students to Murray.

Aimee Lashlee, 18, of Erin, Tenn., said she considered other schools before choosing Murray. Registration and orientation was a lot easier than she expected.

"There were a lot of people helping us," she said, adding that freshmen were given telephone contacts if they experienced any problems.

Jo Pritchard, 17, of Marshall County said she had heard about the dreaded registration lines but found the process bearable. Some of her friends did have to wait in line to sign up for classes.

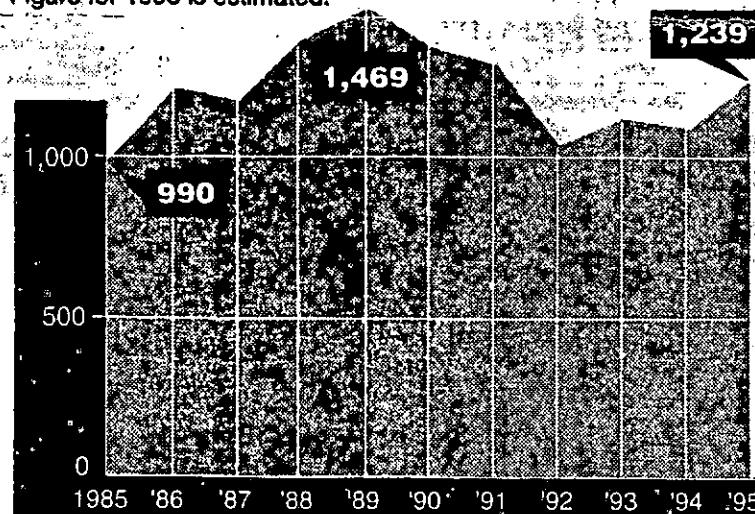
"I went to summer orientation," said Pritchard, who picked Murray over Centre College. "They showed me around, and I really liked it."

Alexander said Murray's next focus will be on student retention. Even with the additional freshmen, overall enrollment is expected to be up by only 60 to 100 students, reflecting a loss of seniors.

Murray's fall 1994 total headcount of 7,960 was down 653 students from the recent peak in 1990.

MSU FRESHMAN ENROLLMENT

Chart shows total first-time freshmen at Murray State University. Figure for 1995 is estimated.



Source: Council on Higher Education and Murray State University

STAFF CHART BY WES KENDALL

Sept. 8, 1995

Dr. Berry RA212

MSU Clip Sheet

D-Platt

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1995

At long last, Morehead finds a win

Eagles thump KWC 36-11, end 15-game losing skid

BY RICK BAILEY

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

MOREHEAD — Almost two years, and 15 games, of losing ended for Morehead State, a 36-11 winner over Kentucky Wesleyan last night.

Last year's 0-11 record — and 51-9 losing margin — were wiped away on the 243 passing yards of J.P. Blair and the 128 running yards of Anthony Ravizee, who had a school record 92-yard touchdown called back by penalty.

The Eagles had not won since Oct. 23, 1993 (23-10 over Austin Peay), but they opened their final season in the Ohio Valley Conference with a victory over Division II Wesleyan.

"We had to do it to prove it to ourselves above everybody else," MSU junior linebacker Scott Marsh said.

"We're glad to get at least one win under our belt," Ravizee said.

"A big lift off our shoulders," Blair said with a grin. "We felt we had to win."

Winning coach Matt Ballard, soaked from a post-game ice-water bath, said, "That's the best shower I've ever had. It washes away a lot of pain and hurt."

Forget the 91 yards marked off on 15 MSU infractions and two turnovers and a shaky defense. Blair passed for two touchdowns and scored once. Ravizee had three scores, including a 58-yard pass reception.

"Give all the credit to the offensive line," Blair said. "They kept them (the Panthers) off me. One time, I set up six seconds. The receivers and backs ran great routes and caught the ball well."

Blair completed 17 of 30 passes. Ravizee gained his yards on 22 carries. He also had two receptions for 74 yards. Jerry Stevens and Tyron Davis each caught five passes.

But at one stage of the first half, the Eagles had more penalties than points.

Their season opened with a lost fumble on the second play when Ravizee coughed it up at the MSU 44. But the converted defensive back scored the first touchdown of the season on the next possession.

Halfback Pete Ruby started the drive with a 32-yard run. Ravizee gained 15 yards and Davis had a 13-yard reception from Blair to the Panther 10.

Ruby gained 4 yards on a pitchout, then Ravizee ran 2 and 4 yards, scoring with 9:11 left in the first quarter. Place-kicker Bryan Meredith tried to run in a low snap but was tackled.

Kentucky Wesleyan, which plays non-scholarship football in Division II, missed a 45-yard field-goal attempt by Adam Kilgore. But Kilgore connected from 23 yards out only 25 seconds into the second quarter, cutting the MSU lead to 6-3.

The Panther drive seemed stalled with a third-down incomple- tion, but MSU's Brian Walker was guilty of pass interference.

Wesleyan moved to a first down on the Eagle 7 but gained only 1 yard, then had two incom- pletions.

Morehead responded with a touchdown on its next drive.

The Eagles soared ahead 21-3 in only three plays early in the third quarter, climaxed by Ravi- zee's 58-yard catch-and-run with a Blair pass. The drive would have started with a 54-yard punt return to the Panther 5 by Chris Berry except for a clipping penalty.

Ravizee took the screen toss and steadily worked his way free to the left, then scored untouched. Blair and Ruby connected on the two-point conversion.

**Morehead State 36
Kentucky Wesleyan 11**

Kentucky Wesleyan	0	3	8	0-11
Morehead State	6	7	15	8-36

MSU—Ravizee 4 rush (run failed); **KWC**—Kilgore 23 field goal; **MSU**—Stevens 8 pass from JP Blair (Meredith kick); **MSU**—Ravizee 58 pass from JP Blair (Blair pass); **MSU**—Blair 3 rush (Meredith kick); **KWC**—Robinson 3 pass from Stockton (Stockton pass); **MSU**—Ravizee 2 run (Blair pass).

RUSHING—KWC, Brittingham 12-58, Roberts 5-10, Weaver 2-5, Sleet 1-2, Stockton 9-(-6); **MSU**, Ravizee 22-128, Blair 6-35, Ruby 6-27, Turner 3-13, Berry 1-4, Height 1-(-4).

PASSING—KWC, Stockton 22-44-251-0; **MSU**, Blair 17-30-243-1.

RECEIVING—KWC, Robinson 6-67, Yates 4-45, Weaver 4-49, Payton 4-78, Roberts 3-12; **MSU**, Stevens 5-68, Davis 5-52, Ruby 4-37, Ravizee 2-74, Roseberry 1-12.

Records—Morehead State 1-0, Kentucky Wesleyan 0-2.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1995

Murray, UK read report on engineering differently

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — A report that many hoped would settle a festering dispute about engineering education in far Western Kentucky instead has both sides saying it favors their positions.

The report compiled for the Council on Higher Education stops short of saying whether a proposed joint engineering program between the University of Kentucky and Paducah Community College should proceed.

It did offer four recommendations, ranging from merely continuing an existing transfer agreement between Murray State University and the University of Louisville to setting up an ambitious "regional education center" that might even offer more courses beyond engineering.

The issue of engineering education has in recent months been a flashpoint for criticisms of universities' turf battles and duplications. The matter even held up



"I'm disappointed in (the report) because it doesn't say much."

REP. FREED CURD

SEE ENGINEERING, →

ENGINEERING

FROM PAGE ONE

other

colleges' construction projects in this summer's special legislative session, after lawmakers lined up behind the UK-Paducah or Murray positions and couldn't break the stalemate that developed.

Paducah supporters said the regional center concept essentially was an endorsement of their proposal, while Murray backers said the other three recommendations would more than meet the need for engineers.

The two sides even disagreed on how to interpret one specific conclusion the \$75,000 study reached: That far Western Kentucky needs only 25-30 more engineers annually than existing schools now produce.

"It's an indication of the fact that there is a need for engineering education in Western Kentucky," said UK President Charles T. Wethington Jr.

Sid Easley, chairman of Murray State's board of regents, saw the numbers differently.

"The study points out the need is modest," he said. "It's not a screaming need out there."

Discussion next month

A decision on the controversy, which has dragged on for more than a year, won't come for at least another month. The Council on Higher Education — which oversees state universities — will discuss the report at an Oct. 9 meeting, but won't necessarily make a decision then, said Gary Cox, its executive director.

Paducah leaders say that an engineering program is needed to help the town attract a federal uranium-processing plant and promote economic development.

The plan calls for students to spend their first two years at the community college. Then UK would offer the final two years of engineering classes in Paducah, using interactive TV and on-site faculty.

Last year, the community college raised more than \$8 million in private donations for the program's building. However, UK says the state would have to foot the \$1.5 million annual bill to run the program, which backers say could start as soon as fall 1996.

Murray State, meanwhile, has contended that building an engineering program only 40 miles from its campus would be an expensive and unnecessary effort.

Murray officials say that any engineering programs should be offered at their school.

Many — including representatives from both sides — say the resulting feud has hurt both communities.

"There's been very few compromises made," said state House Education Chairman Rep. Freed Curd, D-Murray. "If they don't get this solved, both communities are going to suffer greatly, and it'll hurt the University of Kentucky."

Four recommendations

The consultants who did the study, MGT of America Inc., a Tallahassee, Fla., firm, spent two weeks in Kentucky interviewing 40 business and community leaders in the Jackson Purchase area. It also held focus group meetings around the state.

The report suggested that the council consider using some combination, if not all, of its four recommendations:

■ A "regional education and economic center" whose offerings would include — but not necessarily be limited to — engineering. The center, which would most likely be at the community college, would offer upper-division and graduate program courses from several schools, including UK, Murray State University and possibly others.

■ The continuation of an agreement between Murray and U of L that allows students from Murray to transfer and eventually receive their master's in engineering from U of L.

■ Changes in the way Kentucky licenses its professional engineers. The state now allows only graduates of engineering programs to take the licensing exam, but the report suggests allowing students who major in engineering technology — a program that Murray offers — to take the state engineer exam. Forty other states already allow this, according to Murray State President Kern Alexander.

■ The offer of loans to college students that would be forgiven if they went to work in far Western Kentucky as engineers after they graduated.

Both Wethington and Alexander said yesterday that they were willing to cooperate with each other. But they disagreed on which of the report's recommendations would work.

Wethington said he thought the regional center suggestion was the only one that could produce enough engineers to meet the area's needs.

But Alexander said he thought the study's conclusions showed that the three other ideas would solve the region's engineering needs.

"If they adopt even two of them, they're going to have more engineers than they know what to do with," he said.

Both Alexander and Wethington praised the report and said they thought it would bring about a quicker resolution to the controversy.

Curd, the education chairman, however, criticized the study for not reaching a more definite conclusion.

"I'm disappointed in it because it doesn't say much," he said. "I believe I could write some consultant reports myself, especially if I didn't make any recommendations."

But Cox said the council members concluded the \$75,000 was well-spent because they thought they needed an independent assessment from out of state. The council didn't expect the consultant to settle the matter, he said.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL PROPOSALS

The University of Kentucky and Paducah Community College want a new engineering program in Paducah. Meanwhile, Murray State University and the University of Louisville are working on a joint program in Murray, only 40 miles away.



HERALD-LEADER

Both schools embrace engineering report

Murray, Paducah cite different parts

By JAMES MALONE and RICHARD WILSON Staff Writers

PADUCAH, Ky. — Each side saw what it wanted to yesterday in a report that listed four options for solving a bitter dispute between Paducah Community College and Murray State University over how to expand engineering education in the region. Murray President Kern Alexander said he found that the report backed up his school's contention that there

are options that won't cost anything that will do the same thing PCC wants millions of dollars to accomplish. "Basically, our position hasn't changed," Alexander said. "Any one of the no-cost options could entirely solve the problem and provide the demand for engineers the study found." Paducah Community College President Leonard O'Hara, meanwhile, said he "felt very good" about the report.

PCC's proposal for building an engineering school would require help from the University of Kentucky, UK President Charles T. Wethington Jr. said yesterday that he was impressed by the report and that its recommendation for a regional center "does not fly in the face of anything I have envisioned up to this point."

Wethington said he had never believed any cooperative effort should be launched in the Purchase area that did not include some role for Murray State. But he also said that any option that did not provide engineering courses in Paducah would not be satisfactory. Officials on both sides pointed out that the report verified the need for more engineers in far Western Kentucky — but it does not see as great a need as Paducah had cited. The state Council on Higher Education commissioned the \$75,000 report, which was prepared by the consultant

See REPORT

Report cited by both sides

Continued

to get master's degrees in engineering.

The fourth option was the regional center, which the report says would function as an "educational broker." Under that concept, a building would be erected near the community college to house classrooms and support services such as laboratories — a proposal similar to the existing PCC idea.

The center's leaders would decide what upper-division and graduate programs were needed in the area and then work with CHE to decide which institutions would be "invited" to offer them.

MGT proposed that Murray, UK and PCC participate in the center and that local business and community leaders play a part. But it did not say how those leaders would be selected.

Alexander said that building a regional center in Paducah would be

the "high-cost option if you want an oversupply of engineers."

The study said there was an unmet regional need of about 30 engineering graduates a year for the next five years.

Alexander said Murray's recent moves to have graduates obtain degrees from the University of Louisville would more than fulfill that predicted short-term demand.

He also suggested that if such a center were the solution, that U of L should also have a role and possibly be joined by Southern Illinois University and the University of Tennessee at Martin, which both have engineering schools.

Fred Paxton, the president of the Paducah Sun who has championed the need for a school in Paducah, said that options that did not involve a new building in Paducah ignored continuing-education needs and the "churn factor" — local engineers returning to their hometowns or moving to larger cities.

He also said he was not sure if Murray's participation in the center would be welcome if it resulted "from a shotgun wedding."

As for allowing Murray's engineering-tech graduates to sit for the Kentucky professional exam, as they are allowed to do in about 40 other states, Paxton said that would be a "lowering of standards."

Alexander said 23 such graduates went to Huntsville, Ala., to take the exam. That would be 23 potential engineers for the Purchase Area, he said, but because Kentucky doesn't have a reciprocity agreement with Alabama, the graduates do not return to Kentucky to work.

George Binder, executive director of the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers, said the group probably would not support changing state laws to relax requirements for engineering exam candidates.

But House Speaker Jody Richards of Bowling Green said he would support such legislation. He called it a cost-effective way of providing more engineers for Kentucky that would prevent a "brain drain" of technical graduates having to go out of state.

Wethington acknowledged that cost must be a consideration in whatever solution is found, but he added that other factors must also be considered.

"There's a significant public policy issue that must be addressed, and that is: Does the state meet the economic development need in this section of Kentucky?" he said. "Clearly, the Paducah area has identified the need for additional higher education opportunities (and) I believe the state needs to move to address those opportunities, those needs."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1995

Berea ranks among top colleges

U.S. News and World Report announced the results yesterday of its annual survey of the nation's top colleges and universities, and it ranks Berea College fifth among Southern regional universities.

The magazine also rated Berea the leading regional university in a new category, schools that show "an unusually strong commitment to undergraduate teaching."

The survey results were based on reputational rankings of college presidents, provosts and admissions deans, combined with data measuring academic quality, student selectivity, faculty resources, retention rate and alumni satisfaction.

Berea ranked fifth behind the University of Richmond, in Virginia; Rollins College and Stetson University, both in Florida; and Loyola University in Louisiana.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1995

U.S. News calls Berea College tops in South in undergraduate teaching

BY BRIAN BENNETT

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

When it comes to teaching on the undergraduate level, Berea College is No. 1 in the South, at least according to the latest national magazine ranking.

In its annual survey of American colleges and universities released yesterday, U.S. News & World Report places Berea College tops in its region for having what the magazine termed "an unusually strong commitment to undergraduate teaching."

Berea, which has an enrollment of about 1,500, is also listed as the fifth-best regional university in the South. The University of Richmond in Virginia heads the list.

The survey results will be a benefit for Berea in recruiting top students, administrators said yesterday.

"When we're talking to students who have scholarship offers from other strong academic colleges, we will be able to say we have one of the finest faculties in the country," said John Cook, director of admissions. "It's certainly something we're very proud of."

The rankings are based on a survey of college administrators and combined with data such as academic quality, retention rates and alumni satisfaction. Results will appear in U.S. News & World Report's Sept. 18 issue, which hits newsstands Monday.

Ivy League universities Har-

vard, Princeton and Yale were ranked 1-2-3 overall nationally for the second consecutive year.

The survey is one of several dozen compiled by various sources each year. For example, Money magazine recently ranked Thomas More College and Transylvania University as two of the nation's best buys.

Berea College spokesman Ed Ford said an encounter with a freshman about five years ago taught him the surveys really have an impact.

"She came up to me and said 'Want to know why I came here? Because I read about Berea in U.S. News & World Report and wanted to find out more about it,'" Ford said.

Sept. 11, 1995

Dr. Platt

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1995

Morehead State ratifies wish list

MOREHEAD, Ky. — A \$54 million "wish list" of capital construction and equipment requests for the 1996-98 biennium was ratified by Morehead State University's board of regents yesterday.

The request contains 33 projects. The top priority is \$14 million for renovation of Breckinridge Hall in the Department of Communications.

The regents also ratified the university's state operating request for the two years. Morehead is asking for \$37.4 million in state money for 1996-97 and \$45.2 million for 1997-98.

The requests have been sent to the state Council on Higher Education, which will submit its recommendations to the governor's office in November.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1995

Enrollment up at Spalding

Spalding University's enrollment has increased by 10 percent from last year — to a total of 1,342 students — the highest in 25 years.

The university's undergraduate enrollment is up 14 percent, graduate enrollment up 2 percent and weekend-college enrollment up 41

percent over last year. Spalding has 155 minority students, a 15 percent increase over last fall.

School officials say new programs include a cooperative agreement with Kentucky State University; a partnership with St. Catharine College to create a campus in Bardstown; a major in early-childhood education; and men's and women's soccer.

EDITORIAL

college costs more but doesn't keep pace

In a survey of Southern states, the Southern Region Education Board found that Kentucky registered the largest decrease in funding for each college student over the last 10 years.

Yeah, students are pouring into the state's public universities and community colleges. Full-time enrollment is up 31 percent over the decade, well above the regional average of 24 percent. And students are paying more: Tuition has doubled.

But the state is chipping in less. As a result, what Kentucky spends on each full-time student has dropped 17 percent, the largest decline in the South.

This is a long-term disaster in the making. Increasingly, states will prosper based on the quality of their schools. This state already ranks 41st in the nation in the number of its residents who have a college education. To let the system we have founded on stingy budgets and regional quarrels will guarantee a future of low wages and hard times.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1995

Tenure ruling for woman overturned

By JAMES C. MCKINLEY Jr.
• New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Overturning a lower court ruling that became a rallying point for women in academia, an appellate panel in Manhattan has held that Vassar College did not discriminate in denying tenure to an assistant professor of biology who took an eight-year break from the laboratory to care for her family.

A three-judge panel of the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled unanimously Thursday that the lower court misinterpreted statistics and other evidence that the professor, Dr. Cynthia J. Fisher, had presented to show that Vassar had kept married women out of the ranks of its tenured scientists for more than 30 years.

The judges said there was no hard evidence that the college had discriminated against Fisher, 63, when it denied her tenure in 1985, and that it had a right to take her hiatus from academia into account when weigh-

ing her promotion. Vassar has acknowledged that Fisher's eight-year absence from the lab — which occurred before she arrived at the college in 1977 — was a factor in the tenure vote. But college officials insist that the reason for the absence was irrelevant.

Fisher's peers in the biology department said they had denied her tenure because of serious questions about her independence as a scholar, her commitment to research and her mastery of the field.

On Friday, a few minutes after she was informed in a letter that she must leave the Vassar campus in Poughkeepsie, Fisher said of the ruling:

"What it is saying is, if you expect to have a successful professional career, you better not have children. To me it's horrifying that such a decision could go through, and it's horrifying how many women are going to be hurt."

Declaring that the professor's complaint was "built on gerrymandered

data and a series of statistical fallacies," the appeals panel reversed Judge Constance Baker Motley of U.S. District Court in Manhattan, dismissing the suit and erasing a \$626,000 award for damages.

Vassar president Frances D. Fergusson said the decision had vindicated the college, which was founded in 1861 and became one of the nation's leading colleges for women.

"This was a case about competency, not about her marital status," Fergusson said. "I think most people who know us well know that we have always supported women in their professional lives."

Dr. Fisher received a doctorate from Rutgers University in 1963, spent two more years there doing postdoctoral laboratory work, then spent her time through 1973 rearing her daughters, the younger of whom was suffering from meningitis. She began teaching in 1974 at Marist College in Poughkeepsie, moving to Vassar soon thereafter.

WHAT DO COLLEGE PROFESSORS DO?

'Diversity of activity'

In the Aug. 18 Forum, my esteemed colleague, Professor Paul Weber, expressed well the duties and vagaries of the work of a university professor as he knows it. Without the benefit of survey or interview research with the faculty in the University of Louisville, at large, he naturally arrived at his generalizations from the specific activities to which he and his co-workers in the College of Arts and Sciences devote themselves. In fact, there is great diversity of activity among the faculty, and while it is true that all faculty are expected to excel in the three areas that Weber refers to — research, teaching, and service — each unit works to define its unique ways of achieving that excellence. Proportions of time and effort devoted to teaching, research, and service vary widely, depending on the particular thrust of the unit's urban mission.

In my unit, the School of Education, most of our faculty do not lead the traditional life that Weber pictures for his readers. For example, in the area of service, we hardly define our service activities as serving on committees and speaking to church or community groups. Of course, we participate in those activities, but we share the view that our major service effort is the work we do to help improve elementary and secondary education. A large number of us work directly in the public schools in a variety of ways, not only to provide more realistic teacher preparation programs but also to aid in restructuring and curricular and instructional reform efforts. And this work has gone on for many years, long before the advent of the Kentucky Education Reform Act. Such activity in elementary and secondary classrooms and with teachers in various professional development experiences and projects consumes large amounts of time and requires skill, knowledge, and sensitivity not necessary in speaking to a church or community group.

Similarly, we cooperate extensively with the Kentucky Department of Education and other education agencies. Education professors integrate this major service work with teaching and research whenever possible; nevertheless, the actual collaboration with school administrators, teachers, parents, and students that characterizes our work makes it far more complicated to describe "what a university professor does" in our unit.

I am confident that Medical School faculty, the faculty of the School of Law, and professors in other units would agree with me that Weber's description doesn't come close to portraying the nature of their work. So I thank Weber for initiating this means of enlightening the public about the work of university professors, and I sincerely hope that others in other units will join in completing the picture with additional information.

MARJORIE M. KAISER

Professor of Secondary Education
Director, Louisville Writing Project
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'Dubious logic'

A first reading of Paul J. Weber's "What Do College Professors Do Anyway?" (Aug. 17 Forum) could lead one to view it as nothing more than a "methinks the political scientist (the ultimate oxymoron?) doth protest too much." But subsequent readings lend much credibility to Click and Clack's remark and *The Wall Street Journal* article. How else could one explain such disturbing elements as:

Faculty research: In addition to "A column a week and an hour of fun banter on the radio," Click and Clack operate a thriving business, possess educational achievements to rival any academician and are published authors. Weber should expect to hear, shortly, from the firm of Dewey, Cheatham and Howe in the brutal world of comparative economics,

who contributes the most to consumer satisfaction, a political scientist or a skilled auto mechanic?

Dubious logic: Weber states that "the point of teaching is learning, and that means added work." Added to what? The nine hours a week in the classroom? Or does the added work refer to the difficult decisions about whether or not to use overheads or have small group discussion? Perhaps Weber should reconsider his concept of teaching to include the notion that unless learning occurs, teaching has not happened. Even when being irritated by Click and Clack's remark, Weber wonders how one can tell if a professor is thinking serious thoughts.

Denigration of students: Weber says of students, "Thinking a task many college students find repugnant and occasionally they wrestle with an idea." Weber went on to identify the difficulty inherent in knowing students well enough to write a thoughtful, unique and very positive letter. The work gets harder all the time!

If professors work so hard, why are they perceived as being a leisure class? If professors work so hard, why are there so many applicants for vacant faculty positions?

Weber offers a simple answer to the original questions of what professors do and why they are perceived as being a leisure class. I would suggest that for his next research project, Weber attempt to identify the author of every problem has a solution that is neat, clean, simple, and wrong.

Most professors would gladly change place with Click and Clack. A column a week and an hour of fun banter on the radio! Not bad work if you can get it. Unfortunately, Weber can't get the work — there is no requirement to publish, but you have to have a sense of humor. And you won't get six years to develop it!

DAVID B. PETERSON

Louisville 40204

Sept. 12, 1995

Berry RA 212

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1889 606-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday, September 11, 1995

Clinton rips plan to drop college loan program

Associated Press

CARBONDALE, Ill. — President Clinton attacked proposed GOP education cuts yesterday, accusing congressional Republicans of caving in to the bank lobby in voting to ditch his direct college loan program.

"It is true that they (bankers) are worse off. They lost a lot of business" because of his 1993 legislation, Clinton told students at a campus round-table discussion. "But the students are better off."

Republicans, in turn, accused the White House of stacking the audience to silence opposing views, excluding one student leader because he showed GOP leanings.

Law student William Karrow, 24, president of the Southern Illinois University graduate student council, contended he was bounced from the panel after telling a White House aide he was skeptical about the loan program.

The White House acknowledged it had screened students on the panel for their political views.

The student in question "didn't cut the mustard," said White House spokesman Mike McCurry. But in light of the controversy, he said it was probably a mistake to exclude him. "We should have just let him rant and rave," McCurry said.

Clinton's appearance kicked off a four-day administration blitz around the country — by 47 officials including Vice President Al Gore and much of the Cabinet — to criticize proposed Republican cuts in education funding.

Clinton's remarks were fed by satellite to 50 other campuses.

The administration hopes it can persuade the Senate to soften some of the House cuts. A key vote is planned for Thursday in a Senate subcommittee.

GOP leaders said Clinton is misrepresenting their attempts to close the deficit and that their plans would not rob students of eligibility for loans or interest rate reductions scheduled to take effect in 1998.

IN OUR VIEW

Victory tastes sweet for MSU

The Morehead State University football team received the perfect tonic to help ease the pain of its transition to a non-scholarship program: A victory.

Thursday night's 36-11 win over Kentucky Wesleyan at MSU's Jayne Stadium snapped a 15-game losing streak for the Eagles. Prior to last week, the Eagles had not tasted victory since defeating Austin Peay on Oct. 13, 1993.

Following the 1993 season, the Morehead board of regents voted to phase out football scholarships. The immediate impact of that decision was a horrendous 0-11 1994 season in which the Eagles — playing against schools offering full football scholarship — lost by an average score of 51-9.

Thursday's game may have been an early indication of the future of MSU's football program. Kentucky Wesleyan, a Division II school, is not of the caliber of Eastern Kentucky or Marshall — top Division I-AA teams that have consistently thrashed

MSU over the years — but it does have a good, small school football program. It is just the type of school — along with other Division I-AA schools that do not offer football scholarships — that Morehead needs to schedule in the future.

The 1995 Eagles feature a number of players from this area — talented young men who made a name for themselves as high school players, but whose abilities were deemed not quite good enough for larger schools. Frankly, we'd rather see MSU compete against smaller schools with non-scholarship players from eastern Kentucky, than to lose to bigger schools with scholarship players from distant areas.

After last year's weekly landslide, there may have been some area fans who wondered if the Eagles would ever win another game. Well, they have, and we congratulate coach Matt Ballard and his young players for a well-deserved win.

Clinton said the House's proposed seven-year balanced budget plan would cut educational programs by \$36 billion — he called that "penny wise and pound foolish" — while his ten-year plan would increase spending by \$40 billion.

RNAJ • TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1995

UK student at national meeting on financial aid finds ally in Clinton

STAFF, WIRE REPORTS

CARBONDALE, Ill. — By the luck of the name-card draw, University of Kentucky student Alison Crabtree found herself sitting next to President Clinton yesterday.

Crabtree considered her seat a good spot because she came to bend Clinton's ear about funding for higher education.

But the UK senior, who is majoring in political science, found out she was preaching to the choir.

"He said he will veto anything that cuts education too severely," Crabtree said.

Clinton met with 10 students

from around the nation at Southern Illinois University yesterday to discuss possible cuts in financial aid before addressing the student body on the same topic.

The president and 46 other top administration officials are making political appearances around the country this week to try to bolster Clinton's education message in a blitz dubbed "back-to-school week."

After the roundtable discussion with Crabtree and the other nine students, Clinton told several thousand SIU students that the GOP majority wanted to rob them of

their futures.

Clinton cited proposed reductions in the rate of spending on student loans, grants and work-study programs as evidence that the Republican majority in Congress was "short-cutting the future" in its efforts to balance the budget.

"Do not be fooled by the smoke screen of balancing the budget," Clinton told the students at an outdoor rally. "We don't have to cut education to balance the budget. We don't have to and we shouldn't."

The president said that the Republican budget would cut \$36 billion over seven years from spending on education and training, eliminate the Americorps volunteer program and raise the cost of student loans.

Republicans immediately responded, branding Clinton's assertions "a big lie" and "cheap politics" designed to scare students.

Congress is debating the year-old direct student loan program, in which the U.S. Department of Education lends money directly to students at 1,495 schools nationwide. For 30 years, money passed first through "middleman" banks or other private lenders.

Because students don't have to pay interest on the loans until after graduation, Uncle Sam paid the banks 2½ percent above the Treasury bill interest rate and then bailed them out if students defaulted. The program cost the federal government \$9 billion a year.

Crabtree was chosen for the roundtable at SIU because of her involvement in the National Association of Students for Higher Education and her work against a largely Republican effort to limit funding for higher education.

Crabtree said she went to yesterday's conference prepared to try to persuade Clinton to divide student aid loans between the two methods: directly to the student and through banks. That way neither method becomes the only federal loan option available to students, she said.

The president already espoused her position; she said. Clinton told her that dividing up the financial aid resources between both creates healthy competition that benefits students, she said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1995

■ BARBOURVILLE

Union College rolls hit 15-year high:

Union College has its highest fall enrollment in at least 15 years, college officials say. There are 1,075 students enrolled at the school, 7 percent more than last year. Union President Jack C. Phillips attributed the increase to efforts to broaden recruiting, including out-of-state students and community college transfers, and to retain students.

LEXINGTON

Grants, gifts, contracts up at UK: University of Kentucky faculty attracted nearly \$117 million in outside grants, contracts and gifts during fiscal 1994-95, the school announced yesterday. The total was a 15 percent increase over \$101.9 million received a year earlier. Last year the figure topped \$100 million for the first time. "What's happened is that many of the grants and contracts that have been in the works for years have finally come through," said Jerry Bramwell, UK's vice president for research and graduate studies. "Also, the dollar amounts of some of the larger grants have increased." About 40 percent of funding came from biomedical sciences. Agriculture, engineering, and the Chandler Medical Center were other strong areas, Bramwell said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1995

Scholarship honors Moorman

GEORGETOWN — Georgetown College has established a scholarship in memory of Marnel C. Moorman Sr., who was president of the Kentucky Education Association when he died in a wreck last year.

The purpose of the scholarship is to help African Americans who want to become teachers, Georgetown President William H. Crouch Jr. said.

Moorman held a bachelor's degree from Western Kentucky University and a master's degree from Georgetown, both in science. After teaching in the Shelby County school system for 21 years, he was elected the first full-time vice president of the 35,000-member KEA in 1986. He had been the organization's president since 1992.

Contributions to the scholarship fund may be sent the Development Office, Georgetown College, 400 E. College St., Georgetown, Ky. 40324-1696.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

COMMUNITY ■ LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1995

Kristie Hicks understands the beauty of self-esteem

By AMY BALDWIN
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Kristie Hicks considered herself an ugly duckling as a teen-ager. "Alice the Goon" is how the 23-year-old Miss Kentucky refers to her too-tall, too-toothy, 15-year-old self.

But her tearfully proud mother disagrees.

"No one in our family ever felt that way," said Margaret Hicks of Bardstown. "She always was a pretty little girl to us."

Of course, being Miss Kentucky means more to Kristie Hicks than having well-coiffed hair or choosing the right evening gown.

She sees it as the opportunity to be a role model, such as she has done in Big Brothers/Big Sisters of the Bluegrass, and spokeswoman against domestic violence and to become more confident in herself.

Hicks, who lives in Lexington, said she chose domestic violence as her pageant platform because it hurt to watch a friend being beaten.

Hicks watched and tried to help a college friend who lived through black eyes and beatings from her boyfriend.

"It made me angry," said Hicks, who graduated from Morehead State University in 1994. "It made me want to do something."

Hard to forget

As a college student, Hicks volunteered at battered women's and children's shelters in Morehead and Elizabethtown, something she calls an "eye-opening experience."

She remembers her first day at a Morehead shelter when she saw a toddler walking around in only a diaper. When she knelt to talk to him, he giggled and then smacked her in the face.

"I had never been struck in my whole life," Hicks said.

Children have it rough these days, she said. They know more about violence, drugs and sex than Hicks did growing up in Bardstown.

Doing her part

The key to stopping violence in the home and in relationships is self-esteem, Hicks said. And that's

Here she is

Kristie Hicks of Lexington was named Miss Kentucky 1995 on June 17.

Her pageant platform for the Miss America Pageant is domestic violence, and she will sing "Stormy Weather" in the talent competition.

She has a degree in theater, radio and television from Morehead State University, and her goals include a graduate degree in theater with emphasis in directing.

She is 5-11 and has brown hair and brown eyes.

Her pageant history:

Miss Nelson County Fair, 1988.

Miss Kentucky Teen USA, 1989.

First runner-up, Miss Teen USA pageant, 1989.

Miss Lake Cumberland,

1992.

Miss Apple Blossom, 1994.
Semi-finalist, Miss Kentucky pageant, 1994.

Miss Jeffersontown, 1995.

Other activities:

■ Chairwoman of the Great American Smokeout in Kentucky, which takes place in November. She will visit elementary schools across the state to urge children not to start smoking.

■ Co-directed a musical, *Broadway Rhythms*, at Morehead in 1994.

■ Executive vice president of Morehead State's student government, 1993-94.

■ Member of Theta Alpha Phi thespian fraternity and Alpha Epsilon Rho broadcaster fraternity.

why she became involved with Big Brothers/Big Sisters in February, a few months after she moved to Lexington.

The youngest of six children in what she calls an ideal "Brady Bunch"-style family, Hicks wanted the chance to be a big sister and to boost a child's self-image.

Her "little sister," Sharonda Piersall, is 8, Hicks said, "and she's still forming her ideas about relationships and love and how she should treat people and how she should be treated. And I feel I am a part of that."

Hicks also enjoys roller skating, movies, eating out and baking cookies with Sharonda, as well as tutoring her.

"She makes me laugh, and she asks a lot of questions about everything," Hicks said.

Sharonda, a third-grader at Russell Elementary School, calls Hicks a good friend whom she just likes being around.

When Hicks won the state pageant in July, Sharonda "was so excited, you'd thought she won," said her mother, Cheryl Piersall.

Sharonda said trying on Hicks' crown makes her feel like she's Miss Kentucky.

The Piersalls plan to be at home Saturday night to watch the Miss America Pageant on TV.

Miss Kentucky has never won the national pageant, but Margaret Hicks says her daughter is the best shot the state has ever had at bringing home the crown.

"Of course," she added, "I'm partial."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1995

Community college enrollment down

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Preliminary enrollment figures for the fall semester at the University of Kentucky show less than a 1 percent gain on the Lexington campus and a 3.3 percent decline in the 14 community colleges, the school announced yesterday.

Enrollment at the Lexington campus, including Chandler Medical Center, was estimated at 24,435, compared with 24,217 last year. Community college enrollment was estimated at 44,100 students.

This year's average ACT score for UK freshmen is 24.8, four points above the national average. Last year's average was 24.9.

There are 77 National Merit Scholars, 121 Kentucky Governor's Scholars, 112 high school valedictorians and 60 salutatorians in this year's freshman class, the school said.

Black enrollment at the Lexington campus is estimated at 1,170, a gain of 8 percent.

Few Ph.D. programs in state rated highly

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

A new rating of doctoral programs shows that those at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville are considered relatively weak.

Of 29 doctoral programs at UK rated by the National Research Council in a study released yesterday, only six were deemed above average. At U of L, only one of eight doctoral programs earned an above-average rating.

The report, based on a 1993 study, examines the quality of more than 3,600 research-based doctoral programs in 41 fields at 274 universities across the United States. It is the council's first comprehensive study of doctoral programs since 1982.

The National Research Council is a private, non-profit institution that provides science and technology advice under a congressional charter.

Kentucky had far fewer doctoral programs rated highly in the study than such nearby states as North Carolina, Virginia and Indiana. Indiana University alone was deemed to have above-average programs in English, music, German, philosophy, Spanish, chemistry, computer sciences, geosciences, mathematics, physics, anthropology, history, political science, psychology, sociology, biochemistry, cellular biology, ecology and molecular genetics.

The most highly rated doctoral program in Kentucky was the pharmacology program at UK, which placed in the top quarter of all such programs nationally. UK also earned above-average ratings for its English, biochemistry, ecology and psychology programs and for the cellular biology program in its medical school.

U of L's biochemistry program also got an above-average score in the research council's survey.

Rather than rating every sort of doctoral program, the research council focused on fields considered academically "robust," based in part on the numbers of graduates they produce. Its 740-page report was based on data provided by universities; information on faculty research and graduate success gleaned from data bases; and a survey of nearly 8,000 university faculty members. A sample of professors rated the quality of the faculty in each doctoral program in its field of expertise and its success in training scholars or scientists.

The council reported that top-rated programs in most fields tended to have more faculty and students than lower-rated programs. In areas other than the arts and humanities and the social and behavioral sciences, the survey also showed that professors in top-rated programs tended to receive federal support for their work.

U of L and UK officials interviewed yesterday said that their doctoral programs are expanding. Daniel Reedy, dean of UK's graduate school, said he's generally satisfied with that progress, while Patrick Flanagan, dean of U of L's graduate school and the university's vice president for research, said he'd like to see faster growth.

UK's total of 58 doctoral programs enrolling 1,750 degree candidates is enough to serve the state's needs, Reedy said. Jerry Bramwell, UK's vice president for research and graduate studies, said the level of grants and contracts awarded to faculty members — now \$113 million — reflects the "phenomenal growth" the university and its graduate programs have enjoyed.

Reedy said UK has become a pace-setter in interdisciplinary doctoral studies, such as the existing programs

RATINGS OF DOCTORAL PROGRAMS

National Research Council ratings of research-doctoral programs at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville. The top ranking is 1; the lowest is 4. Not all doctoral programs are rated. The report, based on 1993 data, is the council's first comprehensive rating of research-doctoral programs since 1982.

	UK	U of L
ARTS AND HUMANITIES		
English language and literature	2	
Music	4	
Philosophy	4	
Spanish language and literature	3	
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES		
Biochemistry	2	2
Cellular biology (Medical school)	2	
Cellular biology (Arts and Sciences)	3	
Ecology	2	
Genetics		4
Neurosciences		4
Pharmacology	1*	3
Pharmacology	3**	
Physiology	3	3
ENGINEERING		
Chemical	4	4
Civil	3	
PHYSICAL SCIENCES		
Electrical	4	
Materials science	4	
Mechanical	3	
SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES		
Anthropology	3	
Economics	3	
Geography	3	
History	3	
Political science	3	
Psychology	2	3
Sociology	3	

* UK Arts and Sciences

** UK Medical School

in nutritional science and biomedical engineering and a proposed program in gerontology.

Most of UK's doctoral programs were established within the past 25 years, and in some basic fields it has become competitive with long-established universities elsewhere, Reedy said. But he acknowledged that it's hard for UK to compete for top graduate students with such highly rated doctoral programs as those at the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia.

Flanagan said that U of L has concentrated on beefing up its doctoral programs since 1990, and that the number of doctorates granted annual-

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1995

Finding new foes a Morehead-ache

Steve Hamilton can't say he wasn't warned.

"Everybody said scheduling would be difficult. They were

ly has grown from about 40 to about 60 since then. That growth, he said, helped the university move up last month to the second-highest category in the Carnegie Foundation's four-tiered system for classifying universities that conduct research and grant doctorates.

"There are several areas where we need to build our doctoral programs," including applied mathematics, environmental science, genetics and molecular medicine, Flanagan said.

One of U of L's most important doctoral programs, Flanagan said, is in a field that wasn't rated in the research council study: urban and public affairs. He declined to name other

strong doctoral programs "simply because it might be discouraging for the weaker ones," adding that "they're only weak because they're new."

Christopher Parkinson, president of U of L's graduate student association, says he's gotten solid enough training in his field — environmental biology — to be in the running for a National Science Foundation grant that would take him to Harvard University for postdoctoral work next year.

U of L's support for his work on DNA sequencing of venomous snakes — it sponsored a class he led to Costa Rica last spring — has helped convince him it is "working hard at becoming a very good graduate school," said Parkinson, 28.

pendent in Division I-AA. To stay at that level, a school must play more than 50 percent of its games against I-A or I-AA schools — six of 10 in Morehead's case.

So for '96 wipe out eight OVC games from the MSU schedule. Pencil in Dayton and Valparaiso from the Pioneer League and independent Charleston Southern. Western Kentucky is tentative. Division II Kentucky Wesleyan, this fall's opening foe, is a possibility.

Morehead would like to play other Pioneer League schools, such as Butler and Evansville. Pioneer membership, though, is limited to private schools.

"We have only one home game at this point, and we're looking at schools quite a way from us," Hamilton said. "We're going to have to take what we're offered pretty soon."

One problem is that Morehead's OVC status was just decided this summer. This season is their last in the league, forcing the Eagles to look elsewhere for '96 foes.

Another problem is that potential OVC opponents such as Austin Peay can only play Morehead early in the season. But the Eagles' brief schedule covers those same weeks next fall.

"We'll be contacting everybody I can think of in the next week or so," Hamilton said. That likely will include Davidson, Towson State, Samford, Wofford and other Division I-AA schools.

Once Morehead finds its level in football, Hamilton hopes scheduling will be easier. "But it's a monumental task just getting started," he said. "We may take some lumps till then."

As for scholarships, Hamilton estimates Morehead will be around the equivalency of 30 grants next fall. The Eagles have awarded about 47 grants this year, and no new athletic scholarships will be given to football players.

In the process of downsizing to non-scholarship football, Morehead is leaving the Ohio Valley Conference in that sport and going inde-

Sept. 18, 1995

RA 212

In flatt

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL • MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1995

Kentucky colleges vote for direct loans with students' feet

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

While the Clinton administration fights to expand its college loan program and Republicans in Congress try to shrink it in the name of budget-cutting, several Kentucky universities are voting with their students' feet.

The Clinton plan — letting students borrow directly from the government, rather than through a bank — saves students a lot of steps, say officials at the four Kentucky universities that switched this year to direct loans.

But that short-term convenience for students might mean long-term costs to taxpayers, warns an official of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, which guarantees student loans banks make in the state.

Echoing Congressional Budget Office forecasts, Jane Stewart, the authority's director of federal relations, says direct loans combine the risks of borrowing against the federal deficit with those of trusting the government to track down deadbeat borrowers.

Getting federal loan money "out there is one thing," she said. "Getting it back is something else entirely."

The University of Kentucky and its community colleges, which enroll about a third of all college students in the state, switched to direct federal loans July 1. Jack Blanton, UK's vice chancellor for administration, says the attack on direct loans is driven by bankers who don't want to lose a government-backed sweetheart deal.

Federally guaranteed student loans were "a no-risk deal for the bank, and it was a big profit-taker for them, so of course they're sore-tailed that it's gone away," he said.

Blanton said one key result of the switch to direct loans is apparent at UK's student center.

Last year the line of students waiting to sign their loan checks stretched out the door and around the corner. The line is gone this year because loan money is paid to UK through electronic transfer from the U.S. Department of Education rather than arriving in checks payable to students, he said. UK deducts tuition and fees, and students get the rest by mail.

Avoiding the trek to campus to get loan money is a big help to students who attend off-campus classroom sites, like those at Morehead State University's centers in Prestonsburg, West Liberty and Ashland, said Steve Schafer, senior accountant at Morehead, which switched to direct loans.

Marilyn Clark, Western Kentucky University financial aid director, said direct loans eliminate two middlemen — banks and a guarantor such as the Kentucky Higher Educa-

tion Assistance Authority. Applying is simpler and money arrives sooner, she said.

"It reduces the . . . time to a matter of days rather than weeks for the student to receive the money," said Gus Ridge, vice president for finance and administration at Kentucky State University. Both WKU and KSU switched to direct loans this year.

Indiana University-Bloomington also switched this fall. Terrill Cosgray, IU's associate director of financial aid, said the electronic transfer of loans has freed employees who previously did nothing but process loan paperwork. And with students getting loans faster, there's less demand for short-term university loans to tide them over until guaranteed-loan money arrives from banks, he said.

Schafer and Clark said they expect Murray State, Northern Kentucky and Eastern Kentucky universities to offer direct loans soon, leaving the University of Louisville as Kentucky's only public university to stick with bank-financed, federally guaranteed student loans.

U of L hasn't adopted the new system because "we didn't think the old one was broken," said student aid director Blake Tanner.

Tanner said U of L isn't equipped to take on the administrative burden banks bear under the guaranteed-loan program. And he said banks now provide U of L one of the major benefits other schools get from direct loans: electronic-funds transfer.

Banks may provide that service now because of the competitive heat they've felt since the advent of the direct-loan program, which began as a pilot project last year at 100 schools, Tanner said.

Stewart agreed that banks offering student loans have "undergone substantial self-reform," but he said much of it resulted from technological advances that had nothing to do with competition from direct loans.

U of L Student Government Association President Renita Edwards has no complaint with the handling of her guaranteed loan. Approval took only two or three weeks, and while she must pick her money up at the bursar's office, she said she would rather do that than rely on the mail.

Citing the direct-loan program's administrative costs, the Congressional Budget Office estimates the government could save \$1.5 billion over the next seven years by deleting it.

Administration officials say that estimate assumes several ill-advised changes in federal student aid.

In Kentucky, if federally backed bank loans ultimately disappear, so might the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, which converts income and investments on loans held by the Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corp. to grants for needy Kentucky students. That aid, amounting to \$100 million since 1978, would dry up without guaranteed loans to fuel it, Stewart said.

Blanton said he's convinced direct loans are not only more convenient but also cheaper for students because bank profits don't factor in. Stewart disputes that: The 4 percent start-up fee and current 8.25 percent interest rate are the same for both sorts of loans, she said.

Nationally, more than 1,400 schools and 1.35 million students use the direct-loan program. That represents about 30 percent of the federally backed student-loan volume, and current law caps the total at 40 percent.

UK senior Alison Crabtree is sold on the advantages of the \$2,000 direct federal loan she receives. Last year, it took about two months to get a loan from her hometown bank in McCreary County, while this year she got her first direct-loan check about three weeks after she applied, she said.

But Crabtree — one of the students picked to help tout the direct-loan program at a presidential stop last week at Southern Illinois University — disagrees with Clinton's desire to eliminate guaranteed bank loans. Given the benefits of competition between the two sorts of loans and some schools' skepticism of direct loans, student leaders "feel like a mixture of the two is better," she said.

UK-Murray rift imperils funding for universities

Schools could lose budget increases, lawmakers warn

BY CHAD CARLTON

HERALD-LEADER FRANKFORT BUREAU

An ongoing tug-of-war over a proposed engineering program in far Western Kentucky could threaten funding increases for all of higher education, leading lawmakers told university leaders yesterday.

The battle between the University of Kentucky and Murray State University could make it difficult for all state universities to get the above-average budget increases they seek from the 1996 General Assembly.

"If we have to fight that battle in '96, it could be very costly for higher education," House budget chief Harry Moberly, D-Richmond, said during a panel discussion at a Council on Higher Education conference in Lexington.

Senate President John "Eck" Rose, an 18-year legislative veteran, said he's never seen higher education more divided and that could make it difficult to effectively argue for the 7 percent increases that universities are seeking.

The rift could continue to stall the debate over construction projects for all of higher education, said Sen. Walter Baker, R-Glasgow, a member of both the Senate budget and education committees.

The lawmakers sidestepped the issue during a special session during the summer because of the lingering division between UK and Murray.

Paducah leaders want a four-year engineering program in their town using Paducah Community College, part of the UK system and interactive TV. Murray, which already offers some engineering-related courses, argues any expanded engineering offerings should be on its campus — 40 miles from Paducah.

The Council on Higher Education hoped a report released earlier this month would help settle the dispute. But both sides argued the independent study backed their positions.

House Speaker Jody Richards, D-Bowling Green, said he's optimistic that council members will work out a compromise solution before the 1996 session begins in January.

"That's their proper role," Richards said.

If the council can't mediate the feud and offer a compromise, Baker said lawmakers will question the council's value and future.

"If the Council on Higher Education can't come to the General Assembly with a specific recommendation on the Murray-Paducah dispute, then I think it's time we in the legislature create some other mechanism that could give us the type of advice we need," Baker said.

The lawmakers agreed, however, that higher education deserves a bigger share of the budget than it's been getting in recent years and offered cautious optimism that more money is on the way.

The council's request for 7 percent increases in each of the next two budget years is a reasonable goal, said Richards, a leading proponent of higher education.

But other budget demands, including as yet unknown mandates from Washington, could make it difficult for lawmakers to come up with that much money, Richards and Rose said.

Moberly and Baker predicted that UK's agricultural research farm, Pin Oak Farm in Woodford County, would get substantial funding in the upcoming budget. The farm, which replaced Coldstream Farm in Fayette County, got little money in the last legislative session.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1995

Legislators tell college leaders to end turf fight

Paducah-MSU feud could affect funding

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Kentucky's higher-education leaders need to resolve a bitter turf battle quickly if they are to cash in on a rare chance for significantly better funding in next year's session of the General Assembly, key legislators said yesterday.

For the first time in many years, the legislature might have dollars to spare for higher education, House Speaker Jody Richards, D-Bowling Green, said at a conference of university and college leaders.

But other legislators warned that annoyance is growing in Frankfort with the bitter battle over a four-year engineering program for Western Kentucky.

The debate is over whether the region needs such a program — and who should offer it. Paducah has raised \$8 million to build a school near its community college, but Murray State University wants the program on its campus and fears that Paducah Community College is aiming to set up a four-year university.

The Paducah school would get help from the University of Kentucky, and Murray State would be working in conjunction with the University of Louisville.

Some legislators have said that if the debate isn't resolved by the time the legislature convenes, universities shouldn't ask for more construction money "because it won't be there," said Sen. Walter Baker, R-Glasgow.

Baker said that if the Council on Higher Education can't make a recommendation on the question of the engineering program, the legislature

might consider "some other mechanism" for making such thorny decisions.

If the matter isn't resolved before the legislature convenes, "I'm going to resolve this in the Senate one way or another before the session's over," said Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester.

The Council on Higher Education has commissioned a study on the need for engineers in Kentucky, but it has otherwise stayed out of the debate, calling it an economic-development issue.

Rose called the squabble a symptom of the parochialism within higher education in Kentucky.

Rep. Harry Moberly, D-Richmond, said the top priority for advancing higher education should be the 7 percent annual funding increase that the Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education have proposed.

Jim Wiseman, past president of the advocates, said such a funding boost would merely bring Kentucky's higher education system to the average funding level of state colleges and universities in surrounding states.

Rose and Baker had some harsh words for Kentuckians' attitudes toward the value of higher education. "We're a state that has not had an appreciation for the glory of learning pure and simple," Baker said.

Rose and Baker called higher education essential to the kind of technologically sophisticated jobs that could be of most help to the state's economy. Rose said the state has instead shortsightedly offered tax-incentives to employers offering low-skill jobs — when in fact such employers "will come to any state that wants them to come in."

Until Kentucky raises its sights, "we're always going to be a second-rate state," Rose said.

Baker called higher education the most essential ingredient for economic development "unless we want to just raise more chickens in the state."

EKU professor wins Acorn Award for outstanding college teaching

The Bluegrass Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky. — An Eastern Kentucky University professor is the recipient of the Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education's Acorn Award for outstanding college teaching.

Dr. Merita L. Thompson, a professor of health education, will receive the award tonight in Lexington.

"Dr. Thompson is highly regarded by administrators, faculty and students alike at Eastern Kentucky University," said Norma Adams, chairman of the Advocates and a Somerset lawyer. "Her love of teaching and her concern for the welfare of her students and her fellow man came through in both her written materials and in the letters of recommendation that accompanied her application."

Thompson, a Knox County native and EKU faculty member since 1972, was selected from more than 40 other faculty members.

The Acorn Award, which includes a \$5,000 prize, is presented annually by the Advocates to a college or university professor whose strength is motivating students.

Thompson earned a bachelor's degree from Cumberland College, a master's degree from the University of Tennessee and a doctorate in health education from the University of Alabama.

The Advocates will honor several others at tonight's award banquet held in conjunction with the Gover-

nor's Conference on Higher Education.

Dr. Claire Louise Caudill, a Morehead physician, and Lucille Caudill Little, her sister, will be honored for promoting and supporting higher education in Kentucky.

Dr. Caudill, a former member of the state Council on Higher Education, was a guiding force in the establishment of Rowan County's St. Claire Medical Center. Little is an arts and education philanthropist and a major contributor to Central Kentucky's cultural and educational life.

Three others will receive 1995 Outstanding Alumni of Kentucky (OAK) awards. These awards, presented every two years, honor graduates of Kentucky colleges who have attained national stature in their careers. All have also shown lifelong affection for their alma mater and supported it since graduation.

The 1995 OAK Award recipients are:

✓ Ralph G. Anderson, a 1950 engineering graduate of the University of Kentucky and founder of Belcan Corp., which provides a variety of services to industry and has 3,500 employees in its 20 U.S. locations.

✓ J. David Grissom, chairman of Mayfair Capital Inc., a private investment firm in Louisville. Grissom, a former banker and chairman of the state Council on Higher Education, is a Centre College alumnus and a for-

mer Centre trustee. He is also a graduate of the University of Louisville School of Law.

✓ Dr. Harold L. Moses, chairman of the Department of Cell Biology at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine and director of the Vanderbilt Cancer Center. Moses is a graduate of Cumberland and Berea colleges.

The Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education are a non-profit corporation organized in 1985.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky,
September 17, 1995

Sisters Dr. Claire Louise Caudill of Morehead and Lucille Caudill Little of Lexington will be honored this evening when they receive the Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education's Advocate Award.

The two have played significant roles in promoting and supporting higher education in the state.

Caudill, a family physician and driving force behind establishment of Morehead's St. Claire Medical Center, is credited with delivering more than 8,000 babies during her career. She is a graduate of the University of Louisville College of Medicine.

Little, arts and education philanthropist and a key figure in Central Kentucky's cultural and educational life, was responsible for establishing the Morehead State University drama department during her tenure as an English professor.

Others to be honored tonight are Dr. Merita L. Thompson, professor of health education at Eastern Kentucky University, who will receive the 1995 Acorn Award; Dr. Harold L. Moses of Franklin, Tenn., nationally known cancer researcher; J. David Grissom, Louisville attorney; and Ralph G. Anderson, Cincinnati engineer/farmer.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL •
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1995

UK, U of L to share grant

The University of Kentucky and University of Louisville will share a \$7.5 million grant to support research in science and engineering.

About \$4.5 million of the EPS-CoR (short for Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research) funding comes from the National Science Foundation; the rest is from the state.

UK will use its share for a high-performance computing project, creation of a center for structural biology, and materials development in chemistry and physics.

U of L will use about \$3 million to support a study of the microscopic foundations of neurobio-

The Floyd County Times

Friday, September 8, 1995 B3

Morehead's newest staff to tour Eastern Kentucky

For the third straight year, Morehead State University will provide new faculty and professional staff with a firsthand look at the University's service region on Saturday, September 9.

Some 25 newcomers to the campus will be joined by University administrators for a day-long bus tour of Northeastern Kentucky. Providing a narrative overview of the region and its history during the bus trip will be Dr. John Kleber, professor of history, and editor of the Kentucky Encyclopedia.

Also Dr. John C. Philley, executive vice president for academic affairs and professor of geoscience, will share information on the geological aspects of the region.

"We have found that actually going out into the region is one of the best ways to help our new employees gain a better understanding and appreciation of MSU's mission and the people we serve," Dr. Philley said. "It gives them a perspective that words alone cannot do."

The group will visit MSU's Ashland Area Extended Campus Center first, where they will hear from JoAnn Bell of the Chamber of Commerce of Boyd and Greenup counties and Bob Owen of Ashland Inc.

Next will be a tour of "The Mountain HomePlace," a living history farm at Paintsville Lake State Park, with Jim Williams of the Paintsville Tourism and Convention Commission as host.

After lunch at The Carriage House in Paintsville, the group will head to Martin County for a tour of a mountaintop surface mine with Superintendent John Stucker of Martiki Coal Company. Before returning to campus, the new MSU employees will stop at Jenny Wiley State Park for dinner at May Lodge.

Assisting with the tour arrangements as part of an overall new faculty/staff orientation program is Dr. Mac Luckey, MSU professor of philosophy and director of the University's Center for Critical Thinking.

ACC enrollment drops 200 for fall

College struggles with higher tuition, declining enrollment

By **GEORGE WOLFFORD**
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

ASHLAND — Enrollment at Ashland Community College and nine of its 13 sister schools has declined this fall.

A preliminary headcount showed 2,542 for this semester, said Dr. Charles Dassance, ACC president.

That compares with 2,760 students last fall and an all-time high of 3,267 in 1992.

Dassance said demographic and economic conditions were responsible for the decline, which reflects a national trend.

"We're continuing to market the school and recruit. It's not just the community colleges — it's the trend everywhere."

He said high schools are

graduating smaller classes and that an improving employment climate is providing jobs for those graduates as well as displaced workers.

Many of those working are in low-paying jobs and can't afford college, he said.

The school is now trying to find financial aid for 168 students who could not pay their first semester tuition. Tuition rose to \$490 a semester this year from \$480 last year, and per-hour charges went to \$41, from \$40.

"Tuition increases are having an impact, too," he said.

ACC Advisory Board members suggested at a meeting Thursday that the Community College Foundation of Ashland, in the process of forming, might make student loans, giving financially strapped students another source of tuition.

Dassance said government aid to college students has been steadily declining, "long before (Newt) Gingrich. Money that had been used for grants is now used for making loans."

Changes by the current Congress are expected to affect programs that allow displaced workers and homemakers to come back to school.

Ed Maddox steps down as board vice chairman

By **GEORGE WOLFFORD**
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

ASHLAND — Ashland Community College's long-sitting advisory board member stepped down Thursday from the vice chairman's seat.

J. Edward Maddox of Ashland, a retired Armco Inc. executive who has been on the board 30 years, will serve out his present term

as a board member through the year 2000.

To take his place as vice chairman, Maddox nominated attorney Pam Potter, who was elected unanimously.

Bruce Leslie, a Greenup attorney and graduate of ACC, was unanimously elected as chairman for a 15th year.

The board set its next meeting for Dec. 14.

allow students an extra Monday in which to add or drop a class. Because that allows an early start for spring semester, the school will have more flexibility in case of snow days.

But, he said, the new calendar will require students to pay tuition at the same time they are paying for Christmas presents.

"We think we have a way to deal with that, letting them pay a deposit, then pay the rest of it after Christmas," he said.

3 colleges announce enrollment

The number of students has increased at two of three Kentucky universities that have announced their fall enrollment figures, and one of those — Danville's Centre College — has seen its largest enrollment ever.

Centre opened last week with a record 970 students, including a record freshman class of 301 students.

The freshman class includes 46 Kentucky Governor's Scholars, 35 valedictorians, 13 salutatorians and 13 National Merit finalists or semifinalists. Sixty percent of the freshmen were in the top 10 percent of their graduating class.

Lexington's Transylvania University has enrolled its largest incoming class in five years, and overall enrollment is at its highest since 1992.

The school has enrolled 296 freshmen, a 5 percent increase over last year. Total enrollment is 926, 6 percent more than last year.

The freshman class includes 59 valedictorians and salutatorians. Thirty-eight percent of the freshmen ranked in the top 5 percent of their graduating class; 56 percent ranked in the top 10 percent.

At Morehead State University, preliminary enrollment figures show 8,341 students, a 4.1-percent decrease from last year's 8,697.

John C. Philley, executive vice president for academic affairs, said the school had anticipated a decline and had budgeted for only 8,400 students. However, off-campus enrollment hit a new high with 2,000 students, compared with 1,959 last fall.

The number of incoming freshmen — 1,135 — has remained stable. There were 1,136 freshmen last year.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Saturday, September 16, 1995

MSU enrollment marks decline

MOREHEAD —

Preliminary enrollment figures for Morehead State University's fall semester show 8,341 students, a decrease of 4.1 percent from the final fall 1994 figure of 8,697.

John C. Philley, executive vice president for academic affairs, said the university had anticipated a decline in enrollment and had budgeted for only 8,400 students.

"On the other hand, our preliminary figures show that the number of first time freshmen enrolling has remained relatively stable with 1,135 freshmen," he said. "Last's year figure was 1,136. This is extremely encouraging, since it appears that we are seeing a reversal in the decline of first time freshmen."

Off-campus enrollment hit a new high this fall with 2,000 students as compared to 1,959 last fall for a 2.1 percent increase, according to the preliminary report.

Board seeks lower health-insurance premiums

Variation between costs still too wide

By GIL LAWSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The board that oversees the state's new insurance-buying pool asked yesterday that some proposed premiums it considered too high be renegotiated to be more palatable to 130,000 public employees.

The Health Purchasing Alliance board approved 15 plans that will become available Jan. 1 to public- and private-sector workers. But it directed its staff to seek lower rates for some of the plans in the next three days.

Board members were particularly troubled by high rates for family

plans. They also cited a lack of competition in the Louisville area.

The alliance — known as Plan-Source — has been open to small businesses since July 17 and currently has about 1,000 members. The alliance recently negotiated new rates with its 13 plans, and added two new plans, for the period starting Jan. 1.

Six of the 13 current plans had average increases in premiums, said Helen Barakauskas, the alliance's executive director. She said that while competition had improved some rates, the variation between the lowest and highest prices was still too wide.

"We still have some (insurers) much higher than others," she said. Barakauskas said she expected to seek new rates from three to five insurers. The board may meet next week if the rates don't improve.

The alliance negotiates with health-insurance companies and HMOs for

■ Kentucky Kare gets approval to join state's Health Purchasing Alliance.

rates. The large number of employees it represents are supposed to help it get lower rates.

The rates for January are crucial because under the health-care-reform law, 130,000 state government and public-school workers will be joining the alliance for the first time then. While the government will pay the cost for most of the employees, many of the workers will have to pay for coverage for their families.

Enrollment in the new plans for state and school employees is scheduled for Oct. 23-Nov. 10. Three public universities, including the University of Louisville, will enter the alliance in January. City and county employees

CHANGING RATES

Chart shows ranges of monthly premiums for some health insurance available in the Health Purchasing Alliance and the ranges proposed for Jan. 1. Figures are for the Louisville area and are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

SINGLE PERSON, age 40-49

	Current rates	Proposed rates
HMO	\$147 to \$187	\$151 to \$160
Point of service	\$157 to \$208	\$133 to \$167
Preferred provider	\$138 to \$222	\$121 to \$155

FAMILY PLAN, age 40-49

	Current rates	Proposed rates
HMO	\$408 to \$476	\$402 to \$472
Point of service	\$392 to \$494	\$414 to \$498
Preferred provider	\$329 to \$524	\$376 to \$440

will also be required to join the alliance, starting next year.

Because negotiations on some premiums will resume, the alliance did not release specific rate information yesterday.

However, Barakauskas gave average percentage changes for the 15 plans. Blue Cross generally had lower rates, dropping premiums for some plans as much as 25 percent, she said. Humana's rates dropped between 5 percent and 8 percent. Aetna, which is participating in the alliance only in Northern Kentucky, increased rates an average of 8 percent, while Alternative Health Delivery Systems, based in Louisville, increased rates 10 percent to 12 percent, she said.

The rates vary based on region, plan design and age group.

Keith Wilcoxson, director of sales for Aetna, said insurance reforms included in the law that make coverage available to more people also make it more expensive. Those reforms prohibit insurers from refusing to cover chronically ill people and no longer allow illness to be used for determining rates for alliance members.

Carla Chance, a Northern Kentucky University vice president and alliance board member, said she was troubled by some of the premiums for family plans.

"We're trying to achieve affordability, and I just don't see (that) in some of the rates structures, particularly at the family-plan level," Chance said.

For example, an HMO family plan offered through the alliance in the Louisville area would cost between \$402 and \$472 a month starting in January, about the same as it costs now. But in Northern Kentucky, the same plan would be available for between \$335 and \$467 a month. In Lexington, it would cost between \$375 and \$430.

James M. Davis, the Knox County school superintendent and an alliance board member, said he was concerned that there were still fewer choices of plans in rural areas.

"I think we can do better," he said.

The toll-free number for Plan-Source is (800) 677-7323.

Marie Clinton

1915-1995

Marie B. Clinton, 80, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., mother of Bonnie Eaglin of Morehead, died Thursday in St. Louis.

Also surviving are her husband, a son, another daughter, three brothers, four sisters, 10 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Funeral services will be conducted at 10 a.m. Monday at St. Mary's Cathedral at Cape Girardeau. Burial will be in St. Mary's Cemetery at Cape Girardeau. Arrangements are under the direction of Lorberg Funeral Chapel in Cape Girardeau.

Contributions may be made to St. Mary's Cathedral, 629 Williams St., Cape Girardeau, Mo. 63703.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.

■ SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1995

MOREHEAD — Marie B. Clinton, 80, Cape Girardeau, Mo., former cafeteria director and office manager, mother of Bonnie Eaglin of Morehead, died Thursday. Services 10 a.m. Monday, St. Mary's Cathedral, Cape Girardeau. Visitation 4-8 p.m. today, Lorberg Funeral Chapel, Cape Girardeau. Contributions, St. Mary's Cathedral.

Sept. 19, 1995

KA 212

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1995

Patton, Forgy warn colleges to end battles

By AL CROSS
Political Writer

LXINGTON, Ky. — The candidates for governor offered different solutions yesterday for turf battles between state universities.

Lt. Gov. Paul Patton, a Democrat, said the board that oversees all the schools needs more power. "I'm not proposing a super-board, but I am proposing a stronger Council on Higher Education," he said at a conference of higher-education executives, board members and supporters.

Patton wasn't specific, but he decried "a system driven by the political power of each institution" and other local factors rather than the state's overall needs.

Republican Larry Forgy, meanwhile, said the council has become "balkanized" along regional lines, but he said it and the universities should resolve their "carping" so they can fend off possible legislative changes that would make the system unrecognizable compared to its current form.

"You do not want the legislature to reform higher education," Forgy told the officials. "You need, in the areas in which it needs to be done, to do it yourself, because it's my judgment that the legislature does not reform meekly." As examples, he cited reforms of health care and elementary and secondary education.

Forgy said state universities' missions have become fuzzy in part because they are setting

up many branch operations. He suggested that quality has been compromised in what he termed the laudable effort to increase access to higher education.

Noting that only 28 percent of Kentucky's community-college students go on to get a four-year degree, and that Kentucky is 48th in the nation in percentage of people who finish college, Forgy said the state must ask itself if any athletic team with such a record would be "ripped to shreds" by commentators.

Patton said universities should do more with less money.

Patton and Forgy agreed that universities need more money because they have borne a disproportionate share of recent cuts, but they said public support for higher education has declined, perhaps because of turf battles like the one between the University of Kentucky and Murray State University over a proposed engineering-degree program at Paducah Community College.

Patton said he wants to increase funding for higher education and cut 4 percent of the non-education budget, which consumes about three-eighths of the General Fund. He repeated his pledge to see that all education funding keeps pace with inflation.

Forgy said he would try to help with funding but wasn't going to make a specific promise because "Paul will bring out the 'pander bear,'" a gimmick Patton has used to accuse Forgy of pandering to special interests.

Forgy said he is not promising "pie in the sky" and has dealt with the state's fiscal affairs for more than 30 years, including a stint as budget director. He reminded the crowd that he has been a UK vice president and trustee, and a member of the higher-education council.

He said he will offer a detailed plan before the election for phasing in tax cuts to take advantage of the current state surplus and make Kentucky more competitive in attracting business.

"I am no Neanderthal, thinking we can have massive cuts in the budget of this state," Forgy said. "We can downsize government some, and shall, and we can do that responsibly."

Patton, a former Pike County judge-executive, raised eyebrows as he talked about appointments to higher-education boards.

He said he had served more than 20 years on the board of private Pikeville College, but never received a prestigious appointment to a major university board as a political reward. He also said he would not consider politics making appointments to the state boards, which are "collectively more important than to a governor" because they oversee more of the General Fund. (Most of the fund goes to education, overseen by the state school board.)

Forgy noted that the board members were through a screening commission. Patton said he was referring to board members appointed before the commission was established in 1993. Some of those have been renominated and reappointed.

The Race for GOVERNOR



THE COURIER-JOURNAL •
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1995

Ex-worker claims WKU fired him for his beliefs

By CYNTHIA EAGLES
Staff Writer

Did Western Kentucky University fire one of its plumbers because of his religious beliefs?

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights will conduct a hearing in Bowling Green Sept. 27 to decide. It will be at 9 a.m. CDT in the first-floor

courtroom of the Warren County Courthouse.

Alfred Cook Jr. of Park City contends that the university fired him in 1993 after he refused to work Sundays. Cook, a Baptist minister, says his religion forbids working on Sundays.

The state human rights commission investigated Cook's claim and "found probable cause to believe that discrimination had occurred," according to a news release. The commission then discussed the matter with the university, but no settlement resulted.

The commission has the same authority as a court of law in the matter.

Cook could not be reached for comment yesterday.

But Deborah Wilkins, an attorney for Western, contended that Cook was not fired but quit his job, and that the university acted "within the law."

"We went to a seven-day work week with our maintenance persons

so we'd have someone on duty all the time," Wilkins said. Employees rotated through weekend duty, and Wilkins said Cook probably would have had to work every sixth or seventh Sunday.

"The law requires us to try to accommodate his beliefs, which we feel we did by allowing him to trade his days," she said. "We even went so far (as) to let him off to do his preaching and come back, but his belief was that he should not even be scheduled at all."

Wilkins said Western believes it did everything "the law says an employer must do in order to accommodate a person's religious beliefs, and obviously the commission does not agree."

Overall, Berea ranked fifth among the best regional schools in the south. Centre College was also on the "best value" list. The magazine started the surveys in 1985, and Berea has made the list every year.

MSU Clip Sheet

D. Slatt

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1995

Some say WKU code intended to hush critics

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Part of a proposed code of conduct for the Western Kentucky University Board of Regents is sparking controversy among some faculty members and students who say it amounts to an effort to muffle dissent.

The disputed provision says one of the board members' responsibilities is "to support the presidency."

That has the campus debating what exactly those words mean — especially after the phrase's wording changed. It originally read "to support the president."

Some regents and faculty members are asking whether those two phrases mean different things. They're asking whether either phrase might be interpreted to mean that regents shouldn't disagree with the president — or at least speak out about it.

"It seems to me that I should be able to disagree with an issue without having that be so disruptive to the president that he can't do his job," said faculty regent Ray Mendel, who said he doesn't know whether he will vote for the code when it goes before the board Friday. "I feel I must have the right to express my disagreement, and essentially that's the issue."

The former student regent who wrote the one-page code says he doesn't see what the fuss is about.

"To support the president in the normal day-to-day operations is really important," said Rob Evans, a Western graduate student whose term on the board recently ended. "I don't think it's a free-speech issue at all."

But the debate has disturbed many faculty members, said Bart White, the chairman of Western's chapter of the American Association of University Professors. He said many faculty members saw the issue as an effort to stifle public criticism of the administration.

"A lot of faculty interpret information control as being high on the agenda of the current administration," he said. "They want a sweetness and light image."

Faculty members are not the only ones upset. The student newspaper, The College Heights Herald, editorialized recently that the provision "borders on censorship." The paper endorsed the general idea of a having a code.

Western's president, Thomas Meredith, said he didn't ask the board to include the provision about supporting him — or his office — in the code. He said he's staying out of the matter because he doesn't think it's any of his business.

"This is the regents' code, and it's not anything that I want to be involved in," he said.

Neither Peggy Loafman, the chairwoman of the subcommittee handling the code, nor Earl Fischer, the board's chairman, returned phone messages left over two days.

The board decided to write a code of conduct for itself last year, after the subject of members' responsibilities came up during general discussions, faculty regent Mendel said. Evans, who at that time was the student representative, volunteered to write the draft.

A check of the state's seven

other public universities found that none of them had written additional codes of conduct beyond the state statutes governing university boards.

Evans said he relied on some pamphlets about board members' responsibilities and duties that he requested from the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, a national group. He said the provision about support for the president came from that group's code of conduct.

"If the board hires the president, there needs to be some kind of loyalty, if not to the president, at least to the office," Evans said.

But Mendel questioned why the provision would be needed if it referred to the job and not the person.

"It seems like it would go without saying that we support the idea of having a president," he said. "If that's all we're saying, it seems one really doesn't need to say it."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1995

Gorbachev to accept belated U of L honor

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

Former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will arrive a year late to receive his 1994 University of Louisville Grawemeyer Award. And he'll leave \$50,000 short.

The university announced yesterday that it picked Gorbachev in spring 1994 for a Grawemeyer Award for Ideas for Improving World Order. The choice was not announced at the time, however, because Gorbachev and school officials could not agree on a time for him to come to Louisville to pick up his prize and deliver a public lecture.

Gorbachev, 64, winner of the 1990 Nobel Peace Prize, will accept the award Oct. 5 and lecture at 4 p.m. that day in the recital hall of U of L's School of Music. Political science professor Paul Weber, who headed the Grawemeyer selection committee last year, said Gorbachev's American agent notified him last week of Gorbachev's availability.

Grawemeyer honorees, chosen annually in education, religion, music and ideas for improving world order, must deliver a lecture during the academic year. Gorbachev, who lives in Moscow and heads a think tank called the Gorbachev Foundation, was willing to come to U of L in June 1994, but the school year would have ended by then, said Alexei Izyumov, a U of L visiting professor who helped with negotiations.

A Grawemeyer award ordinarily carries a \$150,000 prize, payable in five annual increments of \$30,000. Weber said Gorbachev's Boston agent indicated his client wanted the money in a lump sum, and U of L countered by cutting Gorbachev's award to a lump sum of \$100,000. "Of course they would like to have all that money" at once, "but we were not going to do that all up front," Weber said.

A year ago Russian President Boris Yeltsin set Gorbachev's monthly pension at 988,000 rubles (\$409).

Gorbachev is being honored for a

December 1988 speech at the United Nations in which he called for international cooperation through the United Nations to achieve a new world order. Weber said H. Charles Grawemeyer, the Louisville businessman and philanthropist who founded the awards, was deeply impressed by the speech.

Gorbachev also was nominated for an award in 1989, but Soviet troops

then "were poised on the border of Lithuania," and the panel couldn't take the risk of picking Gorbachev during that crisis, Weber said. The panel finally named Gorbachev, knowing that was something Grawemeyer, who died in 1993, "really would want," Weber said.

Gorbachev was elected president of the Soviet Union by the Congress of People's Deputies in 1990 but resigned in December 1991. He has not ruled out a run for the Russian presidency next year.



Gorbachev

Sept, 22, 1995

Dr. Berry
RA 212

MSU Clip Sheet

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A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1995

Engineering program endorsed

PADUCAH, Ky. — A proposed engineering education program at Paducah Community College has picked up an endorsement from Tim Shaughnessy, an influential state senator from Louisville.

Shaughnessy, chairman of the Senate Local and State Government Committee, said Wednesday that Murray State University's opposition to the University of Kentucky operating the program in Paducah is damaging all higher education. He said no new higher-education projects will be approved until the dispute is resolved.

Murray officials want legislators to change state law to allow graduates of its technical program to take the engineering certification test. They also want to expand agreements with the University of Louisville.

UK and Paducah officials say such a change would not provide the type, quality or quantity of engineers needed in the region. The only solution, they say, is for the UK College of Engineering to offer degrees through a satellite operation that would involve Murray State.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1995

LCC's top black administrator sues, accuses UK of racism

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

The highest-ranking black administrator at Lexington Community College filed a racial discrimination suit yesterday against the college and the University of Kentucky.

Included in the complaint — the second such suit against UK in less than a month — was a memo from LCC faculty members expressing concern about possible racism at the community college. It also had a letter of resignation from a black professor who said he was tired of LCC's "seemingly racist, vindictive environment."

The suit was filed by Eunice A. Beatty, who charged that the president of LCC attempted to prevent her from becoming the college's permanent dean of academic affairs and then tried to force her out once she got the job.

LCC President Janice Friedel, who is white, treated Beatty differently because she is black, the suit claims.

Beatty also charges that Friedel retaliated against her and effectively demoted her after she filed complaints with the university

charging racial discrimination. UK oversees the state's 14 community colleges.

The suit, filed in Fayette Circuit Court, seeks punitive damages and compensatory damages for emotional distress, character assassination and slander.

UK President Charles T. Wethington Jr. and Ben Carr, UK's chancellor for the community college system, said yesterday that they had not yet seen the lawsuit and had no comment.

Friedel, who recently returned to work after suffering a stroke this summer, was out of town yesterday and also had no comment, said her assistant, Anne Noffsinger.

Another discrimination suit was filed against UK on Aug. 24. Duvon Winborne, a former education professor, charged in the suit that he had been denied tenure because he is black.

Beatty is still LCC's academic dean, but was reassigned to the chancellor's office on Sept. 1 to work on special projects, said her attorney, H. Wayne Roberts.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL •

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1995

Western proposal spurs suspicion

BOWLING GREEN — A phrase in a proposed code of conduct for regents of Western Kentucky University — that the board of regents has a duty "to support the presidency" — has some people suspecting an effort to muffle dissent.

"It seems to me that I should be able to disagree with an issue without having that be so disruptive to the president that he can't do his job," faculty regent Ray Mendel said.

But Rob Evans, a graduate student who wrote the one-page code, said no free-speech issue was involved. "To support the president in the normal day-to-day operations is really important," said Evans, until recently the board's student representative.

Western President Thomas Meredith said he did not ask the board to include the provision in the code.

The board could vote on Evans' draft today. Most of it deals with board duties and policies.

The background

Roberts said Beatty, who started at LCC in 1978 as a faculty member in the dental hygiene department, agreed to the transfer, but only because her work atmosphere had become intolerable.

"She has wanted to be academic dean for years, and she wants to be academic dean now," he said. Beatty had been appointed acting dean of academic affairs at LCC in May 1991 by then-president Allen G. Edwards.

In an internal memo, Edwards wrote that Beatty would serve as acting dean until she completed her doctorate degree. At that point, she would receive the job permanently, the memo said.

After taking a six-month leave, Beatty finished the degree requirements in May 1994, Roberts said.

MORE →

SUIT: Top administrator at LCC accuses UK of discrimination

FROM PAGE ONE

But when Beatty returned to work on July 1, Friedel — who had become LCC's president in April — told her a week later that she planned to reopen a search for a permanent dean, Roberts said.

After Beatty questioned the decision, Friedel agreed to make Beatty the acting dean for another year, the suit says.

But it charges that Friedel immediately began shutting Beatty out of decisions and giving her work unequal scrutiny. It also alleges that Friedel changed the locks in the administrative office suite in September, denying Beatty access to the full suite.

On Oct. 24, 1994, Beatty filed charges of race discrimination and bigotry with UK's affirmative action office against the office of the president and Noffsinger, who was Friedel's assistant. The charge stemmed from a conversation between Beatty and Noffsinger.

In January, UK ruled that Noffsinger "did exhibit professional manner during the conversation that is not appropriate for a University official." Noffsinger declined to comment on the suit or the incident yesterday.

Last February, Friedel announced that she would re-open the search for a permanent academic dean. The announcement came at the same time UK had ruled on Beatty's complaint, the suit said.

After Beatty protested to Carr, Wethington and the UK affirmative action office, Wethington said in March that she would receive the permanent job.

But the suit charges that Friedel and Noffsinger had begun telling other faculty members at LCC that Beatty should not be trusted. It also accuses Friedel of ordering Beatty not to meet with division chairs, denying her access to faculty files and refusing to communicate with her.

Friedel also created a new orga-

nizational structure that demoted Beatty and stripped her of many duties, the suit says.

Roberts said Beatty's suit includes the university because Carr and Wethington did not intervene.

"She went to Dr. Carr at least three or four times, saying, 'Hey, this is happening and I think I'm being retaliated against,'" Roberts said. "And he didn't do anything about it."

Faculty Assembly's memo

The suit also includes copies of a memo sent to Carr two weeks ago by LCC's Faculty Assembly. In it, the group said it had voted to express its concern about possible racism at LCC.

"This concern has generated a great deal of discussion among faculty because the racism is perceived as being connected to the highest level of administration," the group wrote.

According to the state's annual equal opportunity report, LCC had four black faculty members out of 116 in the 1993-94 school year. School officials could not be

reached yesterday for more current figures.

The lawsuit included a copy of a letter written to Friedel by Robert Hammond, an associate professor at LCC, advising her that he will retire on Dec. 31. In the letter, Hammond, who is black, said he was retiring because "I cannot happily co-exist in a seemingly racist vindictive environment."

The letter, dated Sept. 5, also describes Beatty's reassignment as the "straw that has broken the camel's back" because it raises for me disturbing questions about the community college system's support of veteran employees.

Hammond said last night he had not known his letter was included in Beatty's lawsuit, but he had no objections to its use.

Roberts, who is also the attorney for Winborne, the professor who filed a racial discrimination suit, said he thinks the cases show a pattern of discrimination at UK.

"In my mind, any reasonable person would have to stop and say that something is very wrong here," he said.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1995

Five-year report card

UK chief wants to be judged by results

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — After University of Kentucky President Charles T. Wethington Jr. completed his budget presentation to the school's trustees last Tuesday, he sat down and waited for questions.

There weren't any.

A smile crossed his face when former Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt, the board chairman, summed up Wethington's performance.

"I've seen one other person in public life as involved in a budget as our president is, and that was Earle Clements," Breathitt said, referring to one of Kentucky's most powerful and effective governors.

As he completes his fifth year as UK's 10th president, Wethington, 59, has clearly demonstrated a hands-on, goal-oriented administrative ability.

That and his political skills — honed during nearly a decade as head of UK's community college system — were his strengths when the trustees hired him in 1990.

What was thought to be lacking — at least among some UK faculty — was Wethington's vision of what the university should become.

Not surprisingly perhaps, that sentiment still lingers.

Wethington gets good marks for running the university. But some faculty members say his close-to-the-vest management style and isolation undercut his potential to be a more effective president of the state's flagship university.

"Faculty recognize those areas in which he's accomplished things which have been good for the university," said Gretchen LaGodna, the head of UK's Senate Council. "But faculty also recognize that, as an institution, we've got a long way to go, and we're going to need strong leadership to get there."

Faculty trustee Carolyn Bratt, who voted against hiring Wethington, credits him with upgrading UK's buildings and improving the campus' looks. But Bratt, a law professor, faults Wethington for not using his presidency as a "bully pulpit" to forcefully advocate educational values and UK's potential.

"That's not happening. And it could, and should, happen," she said. "It would perhaps help us get a better percentage of the state budget if we had somebody who could communicate what this place is all about."

Wethington acknowledges these reservations — but insists that he should be judged by results. He said his vision is contained in UK's strategic plan, which is jointly developed with the faculty and staff.

"A plan or vision for this university can't be, or should not be, in my opinion, a vision put forth by one individual in his or her solitude," Wethington said in an interview. "It's a university vision and direction, not just the vision and direction of one person."

WETHINGTON'S TENURE A STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT



PEOPLE

Faculty and staff

1990	11,695
1994	11,799

Enrollment

1990	23,081
1995	24,435

	1990	1994
African-American students	772 (3%)	1,083 (5%)
African-American faculty, administrators	51 (2%)	82 (3%)

MONEY

State financing

1990	\$227 million
1995	\$254 million

	1990	1994
Percentage of budget from state	36%	31%*
Average faculty salary	\$46,298	\$53,760
Private giving	\$26.1 million	\$37 million
Grants, contracts won by faculty, staff	\$70 million	\$113 million

* 1995 figure

Source: Council on Higher Education, University of Kentucky

STAFF CHART BY MARC NORTON

The UK plan outlines goals and priorities for increasing the quality of teaching, research and public service. One of his top priorities, Wethington said, is to attract the state, federal and private money needed for such initiatives.

Wethington's appointment as UK president was met with considerable anger and resentment among the faculty. While that has subsided, some professors still think the search process was orchestrated from Frankfort by then-Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, a friend from Casey County, where both men grew up.

And many professors — fairly or unfairly — compare Wethington with David Roselle, his predecessor, who courted faculty goodwill during his two-year tenure. Roselle left UK in 1989 to become president of the University of Delaware.

At the same time, even his critics acknowledge that Wethington's tenure has not been easy. He has had to deal with tight budgets, Frankfort's demands for increased accountability and even a flurry of lawsuits on race and gender discrimination.

"The jury's still out" on Wethington, said math professor Paul Eakin. "I can't say anything negative, which is good, nor can I point to anything that's outstanding."

But Eakin added: "I also can't point to any other president or universities and say, 'Gee, I wish we had that one because he's done such wonderful things.'"

If the faculty is ambivalent, one group that is clearly pleased with

Wethington's performance is the Board of Trustees. Breathitt does an annual evaluation of Wethington after conferring with other board members. He said the only concern he has heard is that Wethington takes too little vacation and drives nearly every place alone.

"He's just a hard-working guy, and we want to make sure he doesn't burn himself out," Breathitt added.

Louisville business executive Bruce Lunsford, a UK alumnus and former trustee, called Wethington a top-notch president.

"A university president is much like a politician," he said. "They tend to stockpile enemies much more than they stockpile friends. Charlie has shown a unique ability to walk through a minefield of those challenges with great skill."

For their part, students don't seem to be bothered by the fact that they see little of Wethington, said Lance Williams, editor of The Kentucky Kernel, UK's campus newspaper.

"For the majority of students, it's a non-issue," he said. "If you approach him with something, he's not off-ish. He'll deal with that and listen to you. But trying to approach students is not something he's working on."

During the interview, Wethington agreed that he spends too little time with students and faculty. "The demands of the job simply make it impossible," he said.

To date, Wethington's most tangible and visible accomplishment on the UK campus is the \$58 million W. T. Young Library, now under construction.

MORE →

UK president makes the grade

Continued from Page One

It's a project that Wethington conceived but had to resuscitate when it appeared stalled in the legislature.

The 1992 General Assembly approved planning money but provided no funds for construction two years later. Wethington got the project back on track by arranging an unconventional bond sale with Lexington's local government that basically calls for UK's Athletics Association to pay off the bond.

Raymond Betts, a history professor and former faculty trustee who voted against Wethington's appointment in 1990, calls the library "his clearest and most obvious — spectacular you could call it — expression of commitment to the faculty that he would provide this institution with the kind of environment in which faculty and stu-

dents can flourish."

Wethington has also reshaped UK's top administration. He gets particularly good marks for the recent appointments of Elisabeth Zinser as chancellor of the Lexington campus and Fitzgerald Bramwell as vice president for research and graduate studies.

Zinser is the highest-ranking woman administrator in UK's history; Bramwell is only the second black to serve as vice president.

Wethington said his biggest challenge in the coming months is winning support — financial and other — in the 1996 General Assembly.

Changes in House leadership, with the rise of several lawmakers closely aligned with regional universities, are likely to make the job more difficult than ever.

"Charlie's very effective. He (lobbies) in a way that certainly doesn't involve pressure," said Senate President John "Eck" Rose. "... He's somewhat low-key, very persuasive,

very forthcoming, and he'll seize the initiative when the occasion merits it."

Kevin Hable, who served in both the Wilkinson and Jones administrations, attributes Wethington's influence in Frankfort to the inordinate amount of time he spends discussing UK interests with state officials. Hable said he met frequently with Wethington.

"In every one of those meetings," he said, "Charlie was prepared and knowledgeable about the smallest details of every issue, whether they concerned construction projects or financial matters."

For Wethington, all the lobbying and strategic planning come down to a simple formulation.

"My vision," he said, "is that this university needs to be so good that our very best high school students, and their families, are going to have to consider (it) when they make choices about going to college."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1995

WKU regents pass amendment on dissent

ASSOCIATED PRESS

BOWLING GREEN — Western Kentucky's Board of Regents yesterday passed an amendment to a code of conduct that raised the issue of censorship among its members.

The controversy was rooted in a part of the code that said regents were supposed to support the president or the presidency.

Faculty member Ray Mendel had said the wording was an effort to muffle dissent.

"It seems to me that I should be able to disagree with an issue without having that be so disruptive to the president that he can't do his job," Mendel said.

Yesterday, board member Howard Gray, of Lexington, offered an amendment to the code, changing the wording to say regents must now "support the president in his or her fulfillment of the directions and policies of board of regents."

Gray said the new wording was supposed to mean that once the

board reaches a decision, the regents should be supportive of decision.

The board voted 7-2 in favor of the amended code.

Mendel and staff regent Joy Gramling voted against the code. Mendel said he was still not satisfied and wanted the reference to the president taken out altogether.

"I don't want to feel shackled," Mendel said. "I'm not sure what this language means for that."

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, September 24, 1995

Kentucky Power Co. has announced the following personnel changes.

Managers named in the electrical systems department are **Ron Elswick**, station manager; **John Eldridge**, transmission line manager; **Steve Early**, system improvements manager; **Joe Pemberton**, reliability manager; **Randy Hennecke**, telecommunications manager; and **Fred Ingles**, measurements manager.

Elswick, a native of Jonancy in Pike County, is a graduate of the University of Kentucky with an electrical engineering degree and has completed American Electric Power Co.'s Management Development Program at the University of Michigan. He is a registered professional engineer in Ohio and Kentucky. He has been an employee for 36 years and resides at Wheelersburg.

Eldridge, a native of Viper in Perry County, received a bachelor's degree in industrial technology from Morehead State University and has been an employee for 23 years. He lives at Catlettsburg.

Early, a native of Hecla, Ohio, and resident of Ironton, is a graduate of South Point High School, attended the United Electronic Institute at

Louisville and earned a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Ohio University. He has been an employee for 23 years and is a registered professional electrical engineer in Kentucky.

Pemberton received a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Ohio University and has been an employee for 19 years. He is a registered professional electrical engineer in Kentucky and lives at South Point.

Hennecke, an Ashland native, is a graduate of Morehead State University with a bachelor's degree in industrial technology in electronics. He has been an employee for 14 years.

Ingles, an Ashland native, is a graduate of Morehead State University with a bachelor's degree in industrial technology. He has been an employee for 12 years.

Managers in the accounting, rates and planning department include **Ed Berginnis**, planning and budgeting manager; **Jim Irwin**, general records, tax and statistical accounting manager; **Bob Russell**, electric plant; accounts payable and payroll manager; and **Ranie Wohnhas**, customer billing and collection manager.

Berginnis, of Ashland, received a bachelor's degree in accounting from Concord College at Athens, W. Va. and has completed the American Electric Power Management Program at the University of Michigan. The 30-year employee is a member of the Ohio Valley Accountants Association.

Irwin, of Huntington, received bachelor's and master's degree in business administration from Marshall University. He has been an employee for 21 years and also is a member of the OVAA.

Russell, an Ashland native, received bachelor's and master's degrees in business administration from Morehead State University. He has been an employee for nine years.

Wohnhas, of Flatwoods, received a bachelor's degree in business administration from Franklin University at Columbus, Ohio. He has been an employee for 17 years.

HIGH EDUCATION DRAMA

BY PHILIP M. LANIER

The writer, an attorney in Louisville, is a member of the board of regents of Murray State University and a long-time member of the Prichard Committee, the education advocacy group.

A HIGH drama with important implications to higher education in Kentucky is being played out in Western Kentucky.

On the face of it, the issue is that Paducah Community College, a two-year institution, has proposed to create a new program by which a degree in engineering from the University of Kentucky could be earned through a course of study at Paducah Community College.

Murray State University, a public, four-year institution that is about 45 miles from Paducah and has an established engineering program, has questioned the wisdom of establishing a new and expensive program in a field already being addressed by Murray State.

But what is lightly and simplistically referred to as a "turf battle" (see, for example, *The Courier-Journal*, Sept. 18 and 19) between Paducah Community College (part of the University of Kentucky) and Murray State University is much more than that. It is dismissed in such a manner only at the risk of being ignored for what it really is: an inquiry into the allocation of scarce resources, i.e., the public money available for public higher education in Kentucky.

In 1995, the annual state appropriation for higher education is \$10 million less than it was in 1991. This is at a time when the costs of providing higher education have increased.

The result is several-fold. First, students and their families have had shifted to them a greater proportion of the total costs. Second, faculty and staffs of the universities and community colleges are having costs shifted to them, through lower salaries than might otherwise be paid and sometimes through provision at their personal expense of supplies and materials that would otherwise — and properly — be provided from the institution's budget.

In sum, with declining appropriations and increasing costs, there has been a hidden shift from the public to private shoulders of costs formerly borne by the public.

This declining appropriation is the scarce resource that is involved in the so-called "turf battle." In the case at hand, the people of Kentucky have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in Murray State University, thereby fostering the creation of a valuable, productive public asset. That university and all other elements of the public system are known to be under-funded.

The creation of any program — at whatever institution — must be carefully examined to balance its potential against the demand that it will make upon an already scarce source. That examination is what Murray State University is calling for; that is what has been popularly denominat- ed a "turf battle."

That term is appropriate only if the boundaries of the turf are deemed to coexist with the geographical boundaries of the state. For contained within the resource-allocation issue is an even larger one. Kentucky's higher

assignment of particular missions to the University of Kentucky, the University of Louisville, the regional universities and the community colleges. Those mission assignments also include assignments of geographical areas of principal responsibility — all in an effort to bring logic and order to the delivery of public higher education.

Where does that bring us in the current affair?

Murray State University already offers an engineering physics degree, and has an agreement with the University of Louisville whereby MSU credits are accepted by U of L toward the awarding by that institution of additional engineering degrees to MSU graduates.

This is coordination as was intended when the Council on Higher Education was created, and this is the coordinated plan that is being challenged by the effort of UK and Paducah Community College to institute an engineering program at PCC, only a short distance from the multi-million dollar commitment of public funding and the existing programs at MSU.

I spoke of a larger issue. It is that if the University of Kentucky considers its mission to be to meet perceived education needs at any place in the state where they appear, regardless of mission assignments by the Council on Higher Education, then we are moving to a single public university in Kentucky, and to a single, overriding governance board.

What is really happening is that fate has decreed that Western Kentucky shall be the laboratory in which will be tested a fundamental change in point-of-view of the governance and structure of higher education in Kentucky. This is the so-called "turf battle!"

The issue is too important to be resolved by the Chambers of Commerce of Paducah and Murray under the banners of economic development. The decision must be made by

the body charged with making such decisions: the Council on Higher Education, which has already commissioned and received a consultant's report that can serve as the basis for deliberation and action.

Here is what Paducah Community College (UK) proposes:

- ✓ New building construction — \$8million plus
- ✓ New equipment — cost unknown.
- ✓ Additional annual operating costs \$1.5 million to \$4 million, depending upon enrollment.

Here is what Murray State University proposes:

- ✓ Use existing plant, equipment and faculty, co-operating with Paducah Community College, the Universities of Kentucky and Louisville to offer extensive engineering education and degrees.

Murray State University's proposal will meet educational needs at minimum cost, while maximizing the rational allocation of scarce resources and preserving from ad hoc decision outside the existing educational-governance structure a fundamental issue of basic importance to public higher education in Kentucky.



Lanier

"The issue is too important to be resolved by the Chambers of Commerce ..."

Trust can help pay for college

By the time today's 6-year-olds are ready to attend college, a four-year public education in Kentucky will cost more than \$50,000, and a private college will cost more than \$105,000, according to the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority. Parents of children born this year will have to pay up to \$157,000 for a child's college.

To help parents save for educational expenses, the authority runs the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust. No state taxes have to be paid on investment earnings on savings deposited in the trust, and the savings do not have to be included when calculating a student's eligibility for state aid. The trust guarantees a minimum rate of return, charges no management fee and returns the savings if the child does not go to college.

To get more information or to open an account for a child under age 15, write the trust at 1050 U.S. 127 South, Frankfort, Ky. 40601-4323, or call (800) 338-0318.

New Alice Lloyd chief eager to support mountain school's mission

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

PIPPA PASSES — Even if Tim Siebert wanted to ignore history, it would be nearly impossible at Alice Lloyd College.

The college, tucked down a windy road in the middle of the mountains, is one of those places where decades-old anecdotes are part of everyday fact. People still constantly speak of "Mrs. Lloyd" and "Miss June," the pair of Northeastern ladies whose work created a small Appalachian college that got itself a national reputation along the way.

But one piece of history, the antique typewriter that sits in the office of Siebert, the college's new president, is silent testimony that some things never change.

Alice Lloyd used a typewriter like it to laboriously peck out the letters she sent to the college's friends, asking for the money to provide free education to mountain youth.

Siebert, too, will spend a lot of his time asking people for money. But in this era, the stakes are multimillion-dollar ones.

Just to stay in the black, the college has to raise \$2 million a year, an effort that requires it to convince everyone from large philanthropic foundations to the person who writes a \$20 check that the mountain college is still a worthy cause.

The college also must compete with other schools, including public universities. But Siebert — who at 31 is one of the youngest college presidents in the country — says he's confident the college's unique mission will help it thrive.

"Anyone who's in the fund-raising business is realizing that there's a lot of competition for the fund-raising dollar out there," said Siebert, who started his job Sept. 1. "But one of the good things is that Alice Lloyd College knows who it is and where it's going."

The college, which was founded in 1923, is one of only five colleges in the country where students are required to work to pay for part of their education. Berea College, also in Kentucky, is another.

But the college also is known for its guarantee of free tuition for students from 76 Appalachian counties in Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Virginia and Ohio.

Its Caney Cottage scholars program offers free lodging for students who go on to the University of Kentucky for graduate work after they leave Alice Lloyd — provided they agree to come back to Eastern Kentucky. It also offers scholarships for its students who want to pursue graduate school somewhere other than UK.

The programs have brought the college national attention — most of its donors come from outside Kentucky — but they also cost lots of money. The tuition-free policy makes the need for outside donations even more acute.

"You have to pay the bills, but you don't have that revenue source of tuition that other private colleges have," said Fred Mullinax, the college's former president.

That was why the college's board picked Siebert, whose entire professional background was in the fund-raising field, said Robert M. Duncan, the board's chairman.

Alice Lloyd's board isn't alone; national studies have shown that more and more college presidents are coming from a fund-raising or business background.

Mullinax, who left to become president of the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities, also had been in charge of fund-raising at Alice Lloyd and Transylvania University before he became Alice Lloyd's president.

"The first thing you look for is someone who can interpret your story and tell your story to the people who support your college," Duncan said.

For instance, one of the board's goals for Siebert is to increase the college's endowment, which is about \$12 million, he said. Endowment funds are invested and often the income is used to help support the college's operations.

But Siebert said his background didn't mean he would devote all his time to raising money. He cited his doctorate in higher education administration and his work with various groups at other colleges as experiences that prepared him for the presidency.

"Development officers do get a lot of experience," he said. "I've gotten a lot of experience that would be outside what one might consider the traditional development activity."

Siebert, who was the first in his family to graduate from college,

Tim Siebert

■ **Job:** President of Alice Lloyd College in Pippa Passes

■ **Background:** Vice president for development, Mars Hill College, Mars Hill, N.C., 1993-95; senior director of development and public relations, Southwest Baptist University, Bolivar, Mo., 1989-93; associate director of development, Missouri Baptist College, St. Louis, 1988-89.

■ **Education:** Bachelor's degree in business administration, Southwest Baptist University, 1986; master's degree in public administration, University of Arkansas, 1988; doctorate in higher education administration, University of Arkansas, 1994.

■ **Personal:** Age 31. Married to Jane Sells Siebert. One son, Seth, 9 months. Enjoys walking, playing basketball and golf.

■ **Quote:** "The atmosphere on this campus is very catchy. When you learn all about the history and heritage, it sticks with you."

HERALD-LEADER STAFF REPORT

said he also doesn't see his age as an issue.

"I've worked with people from all walks of life, all different constituencies, all different ages," he said. "I feel comfortable with that and I think people for the most part feel comfortable with me."

Siebert said his strategy for the

first few months of his tenure would be to talk with trustees, faculty, students and regional leaders about how they see the college and its future.

"My whole intent these first couple of months is not to come in and start making a whole lot of major change," Siebert said.

College cities, large and small, are some of nation's best places to live

BY WITOLD RYBCZYNSKI

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Places Rated Almanac bills itself as a "guide to finding the best places to live." It compares and ranks all 343 metropolitan areas in the United States and Canada, taking into account cost of living, job opportunities, transportation, housing, recreation, climate and so on.

The metropolitan areas surrounding large, vibrant cities such as Seattle, San Francisco and Toronto are highly ranked — after all, these places tend to boast a variety of employment, entertainment and recreational opportunities. They also offer a wide choice of health-care facilities, and are usually important transportation hubs.

It is a surprise, then, to discover that the fifth-rated place to live in the United States is Raleigh-Durham in North Carolina.

This is a metropolitan area whose largest city, Raleigh, has only about 230,000 people. Durham is even smaller, with fewer than 150,000.

Yet little Raleigh-Durham is hot: In 1992, Inc. magazine rated it as one of "the best places in the country to own a business," and last year, Money magazine gave it the coveted No. 1 spot in its "best places to live in America" issue.

The runners-up to Raleigh-Durham as Money's best places to live were Rochester, Minn., and Provo-Orem, Utah. All three are small-to-midsize regional centers that share several characteristics other than their size.

They score high in that ephemeral but crucial category, "quality of life." They are near recreational resources such as lakes and mountains. They have strong local economies and have lower unemployment, property and crime rates than the national average.

But Raleigh-Durham, Rochester and Provo-Orem are not merely examples of successful small cities. They are also examples of a new urban trend: the rise of what might be called the college city.

College town vs. college city

The college town is an American institution. Throughout the 19th century, it was common practice to locate private colleges in small towns such as Amherst in Massachusetts, Middlebury in Vermont and Pomona in California.

The idea was that bucolic surroundings would provide the appropriate atmosphere for the pursuit of learning and (not incidentally) remove students from distractions and temptations of the big city.

The influence of the small college on its town was minimal, however, beyond providing a few local residents with service jobs.

The college city is altogether different. At its heart is a large research university. In the case of Raleigh-Durham, there are actually three: Duke in Durham, North Carolina State in Raleigh and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, just down the road.

Provo has Brigham Young University and Rochester has the Mayo Clinic, which runs a graduate school.

Not only are modern research universities vast undertakings — the three North Carolina universities have about 60,000 students among them — but they also act as magnets for private enterprise, attracting industries that provide well-paying jobs in the high-tech and medical fields.

For example, the 6,800-acre Research Triangle Park outside Raleigh is now home to more than 80 research enterprises that employ about 35,000 people.

It's not just jobs that lure people to these places. Simply put, life in most smaller cities is cheaper.

A family moving from the metropolitan area of a large city such as Philadelphia, say, to Raleigh-Durham would need considerably less income — about 30 percent less — to maintain the same standard of living.

The savings come chiefly in the form of lower housing prices and property taxes as well as lower state and local taxes.

In the past, a lower cost of living usually translated into a lower standard of living.

Life in small cities — with or without colleges — might have been cheaper but it was also restricted in terms of entertainment, shopping and recreation.

Today, videocassette recorders, sports channels, cineplexes, clothing and housewares catalogs, national distribution chains and the Internet have changed that.

You don't have to travel to Manhattan any more to shop at Bloomingdale's — all you need to do is go down to the mall or call an 800 number.

This is more than merely a matter of convenience. It means that small cities can offer many, if not all, of the everyday services and amenities that used to be the exclusive province of the metropolis.

The influence of technology

Where people live has always been influenced by technology.

Once, the seaport, the railroad and the huge factory complex encouraged concentration in large cities.

Truck transport and the automobile have had the opposite effect. So have the deregulation of airplane

Generally speaking, recent technological developments such as cellular telephones, cable TV, personal computers and fax machines have all supported dispersal.

Indeed, it is difficult to think of a single invention in the past 50 years that has not been inspired by the desire to make modern life more decentralized.

The forces of decentralization account for much of the appeal of the college city.

For example, the largest cities — New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston — traditionally have had the most sophisticated hospitals.

The decentralization of medical skills now means that a regional medical center, such as the one affiliated with Duke University, can provide world-class health care.

Another appeal of a college city is the access to continuing education, not only for people in midcareer, but especially for retirees.

Mild climates and golf courses used to be the main attractions in retirement communities, but college cities, with their high-quality athletic programs, their university drama and music departments and their art galleries and museums offer a variety of diversions not available in most cities of comparable size.

Life in a college city, whether it is Raleigh-Durham, Santa Cruz, Calif., or Charlottesville, Va., can be as cosmopolitan as it is in larger cities.

The list of college cities is long and growing longer: Madison, Wis.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; San Luis Obispo, Calif.; Eugene, Ore.; Austin, Texas; Bloomington, Ind.; Boulder, Colo.; Iowa City, Iowa; and Lawrence, Kan., are some examples.

The vibrancy of Burlington, Vt.

The college city I know best is Burlington, Vt. This little city is in the foothills of the Green Mountains and on the shore of Lake Champlain.

Burlington itself has a population of less than 40,000 while the metropolitan area has about 157,000 people.

The setting is as idyllic as it sounds. Undoubtedly, it was the unspoiled surroundings and the recreational opportunities that drew many newcomers here during the 1960s and '70s.

Burlington became a destination for those who wanted to escape big cities but were not quite ready for a dropout's life on a farm or in a commune.

Burlington also attracted young professionals and entrepreneurs who were looking for a low-key urban life. The city's most famous success story of that era is

Ben & Jerry's, whose first ice-cream parlor was located in an abandoned service station downtown.

I used to live close to Burlington, right over the Canadian border.

My wife and I would frequently make the 90-minute drive, sometimes to shop, sometimes to visit the nearby Shelburne Museum — an extraordinary collection of historic buildings and artifacts — and sometimes to go boating on Lake Champlain.

But most often we would go with no particular aim in mind, just to stroll the streets.

We would usually end up on Church Street, where a legacy of that urban design fad of the '70s still exists: the main street converted into a pedestrian mall.

The malls of that period were usually a last-ditch effort to resuscitate declining downtowns. Today, with their crumbling planters and unpainted benches, most downtowns are deserted.

Church Street is an exception. It's a busy and thriving thoroughfare crowded with adults, children and dogs. There are sidewalk vendors, several good bookstores, an art-supply store, the inevitable Banana Republic, a number of restaurants and bistros and cafes — a veritable Green Mountain St.-Germain-des-Pres.

I exaggerate, but there is at least one real similarity to Paris' Latin Quarter: The place is teeming with students. There are about 15,000 of them in Burlington, enrolled at the University of Vermont and at four other colleges.

The presence of so many young people might be one of the secrets to the success of college cities such as Burlington.

Unlike their career-crazed elders, college students really do have the time to sit in a cafe or dawdle on the village green, which is why many college cities have retained the vibrant kind of public street life that was once characteristic of larger cities.

Who would have thought that the ivory tower would nurture that precious but rapidly disappearing commodity: civilized city life.

■ Witold Rybczynski, who teaches urban history at the University of Pennsylvania, is the author of *City Life: Urban Expectations in a New World*.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • KENTUCKY / REGION • TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1995

Muhlenberg's 3 banks donate \$1.3 million for college building

By JAMES MALONE
Staff Writer

Muhlenberg County's three banks announced donations of \$1.3 million yesterday toward building a \$3 million satellite campus of Madisonville Community College in Powderly.

A 30,000-square-foot center is proposed for a 20-acre site donated to the college by the Everly Brothers Foundation. Local leaders hope to get state approval for construction within six years. If not, they intend to return the contributions, they said.

Advocates say a new campus could provide a badly needed economic boost while retraining workers displaced by the uncertain coal industry.

But word of yet another multi-million-dollar college building drew questions about divvying up limited state resources and presenting another project, initially at least, without a review by the Council on Higher Education.

Madisonville already offers night classes at several places in Muhlenberg County, including the high school.

But backers of the new campus say daytime courses would mean the 600 Muhlenberg residents who take classes in Madisonville could avoid a round trip of up to 60 miles.

A local campus also could become a recruiting tool for industry and provide employees for the hospital in Central City, said John Stovall, president of First State Bank, which, with its directors, contributed \$600,000.

Under the Council on Higher Education's current policy, community colleges do not need approval to offer classes within 30 miles of their main campus. The Powderly land is within that range.

If the construction project required public funds, however, it could be reviewed by the General Assembly and the University of Kentucky, which runs the community colleges. Even so, there were concerns yesterday that the proposal is another end-run around the council.

Madisonville Community College President Dan Stumpf called the fund-raising announcement a significant step.

He said he envisions a building going up even if the fund drive does not reach its goal.

"It's high time that we do things for people who have been responsive to us," said Stumpf, noting that Muhlenberg County provides about a fourth of his college's 2,400 students.

The college also provides programs in McLean, Webster and Crittenden counties.

Meeting the \$3 million goal soon, possibly by year's end, could give the project a powerful push, Stovall said.

And Bob Lawton, chairman of First National Bank, called the satellite campus "the cornerstone on which the future of our county is built."

Leaders hope as many as 800 of the county's residents would enroll.

The Muhlenberg Satellite Campus is third on MCC's capital-construction list, behind a new science and technology building and a parking lot, both at the main Madisonville campus.

Western Kentucky University spokesman Fred Hensley had no immediate reaction to the proposal.

Stovall said local leaders did not consult Western before making yesterday's announcement but expect the program to serve as a "feeder" for universities in the area.

Since the higher-education council last examined its 30-mile extended-campus policy in 1989, universities have consolidated off-campus offerings, but community colleges have expanded theirs, said Gary Cox, the council's executive director. The council is now studying that

policy again.

Council Chairman Jim Miller of Owensboro said the Muhlenberg County project raises the same issues as the controversy over a proposed engineering program at Paducah Community College and UK's acquisition of Lees Junior College, neither of which came before the council for review.

"When you have fixed resources, you have to decide where you draw the line between access and the quality of education being delivered," Miller said.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday, September 25, 1995

Paul Adams, 75, dies; ex-MSU All-American

WORTHINGTON — Paul H. Adams, 75, died Sunday in Our Lady of Bellefonte Hospital.

He was an All-American at Morehead State University and an original inductee into MSU's Athletic Hall of Fame.

He played professional football with the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Mr. Adams retired after 17 years as an administrator in the Boyd County school system. He also was head football coach at MSU from 1956 to 1958 and coached at Raceland-Worthington and Rock Hill high schools.

Mr. Adams was born Dec. 12, 1919, at Coal Grove, a son of the late William H. and Pau-

line Gray Shattuck Adams.

He was a World War II Marines Corps veteran, having served in the Pacific Theater and at Cape Clouester. He was wounded in Guadalcanal and New Britain engagements.

Surviving are his wife, Betty Creech Adams; a son, Steven Paul Adams of Worthington; a daughter, Jade Adams Maddox of Bellefonte; two sisters, Joan Pfaller and Janice Radcliff, both of Cincinnati; and five grandchildren.

A graveside service will be conducted at 2 p.m. Wednesday at Bellefonte Memorial Gardens by Mark McKinney.

Friends may call from 7 to 8 p.m. Tuesday at Carman Funeral Home at Flatwoods.

In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to First Christian Church Youth Fund, 1402 Kenwood Drive, Russell, Ky. 41169.



Sept. 27, 1995

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MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1995

Knight Foundation awards \$153,000

BY JODIE VALADE

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Five Kentucky organizations have been awarded a total of \$153,000 by the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, it was announced yesterday.

The Knight Foundation approved grants to the Fayette County Local Development Corporation, Kids Voting Kentucky and The Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence in Lexington. In addition, the Kentucky Folk Art Center in Morehead and the Stuart Robinson School Alumni Association in Blackey also will receive money.

A \$15,000 grant given to the Fayette County Local Development Corporation will be used to buy lots to build houses for low-income families in Lexington.

The Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence has been awarded \$45,000 to be paid over three years to be used for Parents and Teachers Talking Together.

The award given to Kids Voting USA, a total of \$559,320 in 12 communities, will be used to help teach children the importance of voting. Lexington's Kids Voting Kentucky will receive \$43,000.

The Kentucky Folk Art Center will receive \$25,000 to restore a historic build-

ing that will become its permanent home, while the Stuart Robinson School Alumni Association will be given \$25,000 for the construction of a dining hall.

The John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, established in 1950, makes national grants in journalism, education and the field of arts and culture. It also supports organizations in communities where the Knight brothers were involved in publishing newspapers but is wholly separate from and independent of those newspapers.

In 1994, the Foundation paid out \$34 million in grants.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1995

UK receives grant to develop new biology center

BY JIM WARREN

HERALD-LEADER MEDICAL WRITER

Peter Spielmann's computer screen at the University of Kentucky seems to show a pile of pink, green and blue bubbles.

In reality, it shows atoms of an anti-cancer compound reacting with the atoms in a fragment of human DNA — structures a million times thinner than a human hair, made visible by nuclear magnetic resonance imaging.

Spielmann, a biochemist, hopes that learning exactly how drugs and DNA "hook up" at the atomic level will help researchers design powerful new chemotherapy agents that do a better job against cancer, but posing less risk to patients.

That's one example of research that will go on at UK's new Statewide Structural Biology Center. Other efforts may look into the biological mechanisms behind Alzheimer's disease and AIDS.

UK officials said yesterday they've received a three-year, \$3.8 million grant from the National Science Foundation to develop the structural biology center, which is made up of new equipment, not a new building. It will be housed in the UK College of

Medicine.

Key parts of the plan are an upgrade to boost the power of UK's existing nuclear magnetic resonance imaging unit, and a new X-ray crystallography unit. Both machines will enable researchers to more accurately determine the three-dimensional structure of biological molecules.

Structural biology is a newly emerging science that studies the structure of biological molecules, such as DNA, RNA and proteins, for clues in fighting diseases.

UK's center will be the first in Kentucky and one of only a few in this area of the country. A new twist: the "statewide" in the center's title means scientists from other state universities in Kentucky will be able to share the center.

Louis Hersh, chairman of UK's biochemistry department and director of the center, said researchers from Eastern Kentucky University and the University of Louisville already are scheduled to use the center for studies to investigate how viruses overcome the immune system and how enzymes are metabolized.

Western Kentucky University scientists also will be using the center, and eventually other state college and universities may do so as well.

Planned studies by UK's own researchers will look at proteins that cause cancer; enzymes that break down environmental pollutants in the body; and a brain enzyme that might help explain why Alzheimer's patients lose their memory.

Hersh said the center gives Kentucky three advantages:

- A state-of-the-art research facility for faculty and students;
- A tool for increased understanding of devastating diseases;
- An enhanced ability to work with private industry in developing new drugs.

The center also might produce advances extending beyond medicine, Hersh said, possibly including new genetically engineered agricultural or animal-science products.

Myron Jacobson, U of L's chairman of chemistry and pharmaceuticals, said the center provides the "crucial piece of competitive infrastructure" UK needs to keep up with advances in the biological research field.

"The real payoff is going to come in the big surprises waiting just around the corner," he said. "This puts us at the forefront of technology."

Banks donate toward campus in Muhlenberg

\$1.3 million will help fund community college plan

POWDERLY (AP) — Madisonville Community College has \$1.3 million in donations from three Muhlenberg County banks toward a \$3 million satellite campus at Powderly, the school announced.

Backers of the new campus said Monday it could provide a badly needed economic boost while retraining workers displaced by the coal industry.

Madisonville already offers night classes at several places in Muhlenberg County, including the high school. But daytime courses would mean the 600 Muhlenberg residents who take classes at Madisonville could avoid a round trip of up to 60 miles.

A local campus also could become a recruiting tool for industry and provide employees for the hospital at Central City, said John Stovall, president of First State Bank, which, with its directors, con-

tributed \$600,000. The other banks contributing were First Kentucky Federal Savings Bank and First National Bank.

A 30,000-square-foot center is proposed for a 20-acre site donated to the college by the Everly Brothers Foundation. Local leaders hope to get state approval for construction within six years. If not, they intend to return the contributions.

Under the Council on Higher Education's current policy, community colleges do not need approval to offer classes within 30 miles of their main campus. The Powderly land is within that range.

If the construction project required public funds, however, it could be reviewed by the General Assembly and the University of Kentucky, which runs the community colleges.

Madisonville Community College President Dan Stumpf called the fund-raising an-

nouncement a significant step.

"It's high time that we do things for people who have been responsive to us," said Stumpf.

The college also provides programs in McLean, Webster and Crittenden counties.

Since the higher-education council last examined its 30-mile extended-campus policy in 1989, universities have consolidated off-campus offerings, but community colleges have expanded theirs, said Gary Cox, the council's executive director. The council is now studying that policy again.

Council Chairman Jim Miller of Owensboro said the Muhlenberg County project raises the same issues as the controversy over a proposed engineering program at Paducah Community College and UK's acquisition of Lees Junior College, neither of which came before the council for review.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEATHER / KENTUCKY • WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1995

Forgy rally focuses on higher education

By AL CROSS
Political Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The event was advertised as "a group of prominent Kentucky business leaders" announcing their support for Larry Forgy, Republican candidate for governor.

Instead, it was a collection of 21 mostly lesser-known business owners, 16 of them women, in what appeared to be an effort to show Forgy's support among women.

But as it turned out, higher education funding dominated the discussion.

Louisville businessman Bill Stone, one of those attending, said Forgy would bring landmark growth in higher education and give the University of Louisville the treatment it deserves. The remarks of Stone, presi-

dent of Louisville Plate Glass Co. and a U of L overseer, went much further than Forgy has publicly in addressing higher-education issues.

"Higher education could look for a North Carolina-type growth in a governorship of Larry Forgy," Stone said. He later defined that to mean double-digit percentage increases in the biennial budgets for state universities if Forgy is elected to two terms.

"I would hope we could get to double digit on an annual basis, because that's what it's ultimately going to take. I think Larry Forgy in eight years will ... organize this state in such a way ... that we'll be able to do those kind of things," Stone said.

Forgy has spoken only of the next governor's first two-year budget period, and he declined to make any

TV debate tonight

The nominees for governor will meet in their first televised debate tonight at 8 EDT on Kentucky Educational Television. The hourlong forum will feature questions from journalists, members of the public and the candidates themselves.

The program begins a series of KET debates between the nominees for statewide office.

funding promises in an appearance before higher-education leaders last week.

Stone said he hasn't discussed higher-education funding with Forgy, but "we have had philosophical conversations where I have no doubt about where he stands with regard to

excellence."

Forgy chairman Ted Jackson said of Stone's remarks, "That's his own opinion, and maybe that's his hope, but he's well founded in recognizing Larry Forgy's commitment to and understanding of higher education."

Women at the news conference interrupted questioning of Stone, saying they wanted to discuss "issues that need to be addressed from the woman's perspective," as Barbara Black of Covington put it.

"There are not women's issues," Black said twice, saying women shouldn't be "stereotyped" as caring only about such issues. She didn't mention abortion, which Forgy wants to limit.

Ellen Williams, Forgy's deputy campaign manager, said there was no effort to highlight women at the event. However, Stone said afterward, "The real focus was to demonstrate to you the substantive women who are for Larry Forgy."

The Race for GOVERNOR



Unbearable ruling will bring down house for athletes

BY STEVE HARRISON

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — A few blocks from the Paul Bryant Museum (on Paul Bryant Drive, of course) is a faded dormitory named Paul W. Bryant Hall.

Built in 1963 and nestled in the heart of the University of Alabama campus, Bryant Hall was seen as a proud palace for Alabama's athletes. Today, it doesn't seem all that fancy, just another collection of red-brick buildings surrounded by fraternity houses. "The Bryant Hilton," as it was once called, is now "The Submarine," because its rooms, unlike the players who have lived there, haven't grown.

In a glass display case, there's the school yearbook, The Corolla, open to a story on The Bear. On one wall hangs a large painting of a young Bryant; on another, there are black-and-white photos of every Alabama football coach.

"You walk in there and you feel it," says Kenny Stabler, Alabama's quarterback from 1965 to '67. "I remember walking in there as a freshman. You know that Pat Trammell and Joe Namath and Steve Sloan and all the great quarterbacks were here before you."

Part of that tradition is falling. Four years ago, the NCAA ruled that as of Aug. 1, 1996, athletes must live with other students. No more than half of all residents on any floor or wing of a dormitory can be athletes. The "training table," the special nutritional meal for athletes will be cut to one a day.

"This has always been the athletic dorm. It was put here for a reason, and I don't see why anyone

should change it," said junior offensive lineman John Causey. "It's a great big family here, but I also know people who aren't football players. I'm a student. I go to class. I just don't understand why they have to change."

"They've got a lot of tradition," says University of Kentucky football coach Bill Curry, who coached at Alabama from 1987 to '89. "To do away with Bryant Hall would be as sacrilegious as tearing down St. Patrick's or the Vatican to Catholics. And I'm serious."

Dwindling facilities

When the NCAA last researched the issue in 1990, there were 34 Division I schools that segregated their athletes — 21 had athletic dorms, and 13 others had separate floors or wings for athletes — mostly in the South. Of the 12 schools in the Southeastern Conference, 11 have had athletic dorms (Vanderbilt had floors for athletes), but only six remain: Alabama, Auburn, LSU, Mississippi, Mississippi State, Georgia and Arkansas.

"I really don't know why they started," said Arkansas Athletic Director Frank Broyles, who coached Razorbacks football from 1958 to '76. "I guess everybody had to keep up with the Joneses. The whole reason was a competitive advantage."

At Auburn, football players in the 1940s moved into cabins originally built for 4-H campers before Sewell Hall opened in 1962, one year before Bryant Hall was built.

"Maybe it's a control thing," Curry said. "Part of the male Southern culture."

The NCAA first regained partial control in 1979, when it ruled

Wildcat Lodge shuffling likely

While the University of Kentucky doesn't have dorms that house athletes only, some shuffling of athletes might be necessary at Kirwan I, the dorm that houses UK football and baseball players, as well as Wildcat Lodge, which houses basketball players.

As of Aug. 1, 1996, no more than half of the residents on a floor or wing of a dormitory can be athletes.

"I'm all for it," UK football coach Bill Curry said. "When I was at Georgia Tech in the '60s, Bobby Dodd didn't like them, and we didn't have them. I thought it worked out great."

Wildcat Lodge, built in 1978 as a posh home for UK basketball players, has been integrated with general students since 1979.

"This won't really affect us," Athletics Director C.M. Newton said. "Schools like Alabama may have a problem, but not us."

At Louisville, football players have been living together in an integrated dorm, which already has more than half its residents as regular students.

STEVE HARRISON

athletes' housing could be no nicer than regular student dorms. This was one year after Wildcat Lodge was built, the famous luxury home for UK basketball players.

The decision to abolish athletic dorms came on the heels of may-

The end of athletic dorms?

The current NCAA rule on athletic dormitories and the new rule that takes effect Aug. 1, 1996:

■ **Current rule:** There are no restrictions on how many athletes may live in a particular dorm. There are restrictions that prohibit schools from providing amenities to athletes that are not available to the general student.

■ **New rule:** No more than 50 percent of the residents of any dorm may be athletes.

Three Sooner football players were charged with rape in Bud Wilkinson House in 1989. According to former Sooner Brian Bosworth, a player fired submachine gun from a dorm balcony. Recently, The Miami Herald reported that University of Miami football players sexually assaulted women and fired guns at the school's athletic dorms, which have been gradually phased out.

"I don't want to name names," Curry says. "But there were some coaches who wouldn't even go in their own dorm, because they were afraid of finding out what went on there."

Athletic dorms aren't all was bad, of course, and their passing will be noted not just in Tuscaloosa.

What the NCAA's rule doesn't ensure is that an athlete like Alabama running back Dennis Riddle — a sophomore who said his only friends are on the football team — will blend into the general student population.

"We are like family here," Riddle says. "I don't think other students should live with us."

Stallings agrees

To Alabama Coach Gene Stallings, the athletic dorm is more than tradition. It's about success — the Crimson Tide have won six national championships since Bryant Hall opened — and discipline. Unlike many athletic dorms, Bryant Hall has rarely been plagued by arrests.

Never mind that Nebraska, last year's national champion, doesn't have a football athletic dorm; nor does Notre Dame. Or that Florida phased out Yon Hall two years ago. Or that Auburn now allows upperclassmen to move out of Sewell Hall.

"If I thought it was in the athletes' best interest, I would do it," Stallings says. "But we have a lot of kids from inner-cities, who have special needs. I can't have them scattered all over campus."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1995

WKU appeal postponed

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Western Kentucky University's appeal of a U.S. Department of Labor decision that it violated the federal Whistleblower Act has been postponed until November.

The department earlier this year said Western should reinstate Associate Professor Wieb van der Meer and remove from his personnel file any mention of his being ordered off campus.

Van der Meer was escorted off campus in February after making allegations about the safety of Western's use of a neutron generator that was being housed on campus and now is at a physics lab. The

Sept. 28, 1995

Dr. Berry RA 212

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1589 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1995

College tuition rises average of 4 to 6 percent

KNIGHT-RIDDER NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — As predictable a sign of autumn as falling leaves and football weekends, the College Board yesterday said that college prices once again have marched upward — an average of 4 percent to 6 percent.

This year at private four-year institutions, students are paying an average of \$12,432 in tuition and fees, or \$713 more than last year. At public four-year colleges, tuition and fees rose an average \$155, to \$2,860, according to the national testing and placement organization's annual survey of college prices.

Add in room and board, books and supplies, transportation and other personal expenses, and a year away at a private university costs an average of \$19,762, the College Board said. Going to one's state university costs an average of \$9,285 a year.

The cheapest alternative — living at home and attending a community college — costs an average \$5,752, the survey said. "That's a chunk of change, any way you look at it," said Kathleen Brouder, director of information for the College Board's College Scholarship Service.

Brouder's advice: Don't panic. Start saving.

"There's a widespread myth that families who save are somehow penalized" by college finan-

"As a nation, we should ask how much we can reasonably expect students to borrow."

DONALD M. STEWART
president of the College Board

cial-aid formulas, Brouder said. "It's just not true."

Despite the sticker prices of the most elite schools, Donald M. Stewart, president of the College Board, said that "for most Americans, the fact remains that college is still affordable, especially in the light of financial aid currently available."

College prices "may seem daunting," he said, "but ... the annual tuition and fees at even the most expensive institution are still lower than the price of a moderately priced new automobile, which is pretty damn high."

The College Board survey echoed many of the findings of a report last week that warned of "an explosion of borrowing" for college. But College Board officials took issue with that report's conclusion that loans were straining many Americans.

"Borrowing is a good investment for the vast majority of students," said Lawrence Gladieux, chief policy analyst for the College Board's office in Washington. "I am concerned, however, about low-income students, who increasingly must rely on loans because grant

aid isn't available."

Nevertheless, College Board officials echoed concerns about what Stewart called a "growing grant-loan imbalance."

"As a nation, we should ask how much we can reasonably expect students to borrow," Stewart said, adding that graduates burdened with heavy debt find it difficult to begin families and purchase homes. "Many will be discouraged from going into important, though low-paying fields such as teaching or social services."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1995

LCC considers new campus: Lexington Community College — which this fall had record enrollment — is looking at tentative plans for a \$16 million expansion that would involve setting up a new campus. LCC President Janice Friedel said yesterday at the college's advisory board meeting that the location for the new campus has not been finalized, but one potential site would be on Nicholasville Road, south of Man o' War Boulevard. The new campus would include general academic courses, some engineering and manufacturing technology programs, and possibly the college's Center for Community Partnerships, Friedel said. LCC's expansion, though, is ranked by the state behind building projects at Hazard, Hopkinsville and Ashland community colleges.

UK won legislative approval in 1992 to use private money to design the library and prepare a site for it.

Moberly said the debt-service request was tantamount to "usurping legislative authority" and caused credibility problems.

"We're in a period of limited resources, and we have the entire higher education community trying to make a case that they're badly underfunded, and we have these sorts of unauthorized expansions going on," he said. "It's hard for (legislators) to understand the underfunding argument when that is occurring."

But Sen. Mike Moloney, Moberly's Senate counterpart and a library backer, said it was premature to comment on the UK proposal.

"The whole area of capital projects is probably not going to get resolved until some very basic (legislative) decisions are made regarding spending in the '96-98 biennium," he said. "And I think it would be premature to say what will occur, what you're going to be for, what you're going to be against, until those decisions are made."

Moberly said he would support prohibiting debt financing of state building projects without specific legislative approval. Such legislation has been proposed by the state's Capital Planning Advisory Board. Moloney said he has not seen the proposal.

UK has said state funding for its library is justified because it will serve not only the university, but also the entire state.

The university is also seeking nearly \$1.8 million in 1997-98 to operate the library, scheduled to be completed

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1995

Lawmaker questions UK plan to pay for library construction

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A key state legislator has questioned the University of Kentucky's budget proposal to recoup state money to pay for construction of its \$58 million William T. Young Library.

Rep. Harry Moberly, chairman of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee, said UK's request sidesteps legislative intent.

"I've got a real problem when they request money for a building that has not been authorized by the General Assembly, and they've gone ahead on their own initiative and basically started construction, and then come back and ask for debt service," said Moberly, a Democrat from Richmond.

"I don't care what institution it is. I don't care if it's Eastern. If they build a building with private funds, and then ask us to replace debt service, I'm opposed to that," said Moberly, a full-time Eastern Kentucky University employee.

UK's 1996-98 budget request includes \$3.2 million in each of the next two years to replace the amount now being provided by the school's Athletics Association to pay off some \$41 million in bonds sold earlier this year to finance the library's construction.

The bond sale and related financial plan were developed last fall by UK President Charles Wethington after the legislature provided no money in 1994 for the library.

Wethington, who could not be reached for comment yesterday, has cited two reasons for going ahead with the library. UK had made a "strong commitment to get the project under way" by raising \$21 million from private donors, he said. He also said that if the school waited for action on state bonds in 1996, inflation undoubtedly would have forced reduction of the library's scope.

So money that UK's athletics program was already contributing to the school's academic programs was used for debt payments. UK is now seeking an indirect replacement of that money with state funds.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1995

U of L chief stresses school's urban mission

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

John Shumaker, the University of Louisville's 16th president, stressed U of L's distinctively urban mission and its close ties with the Louisville metropolitan area in his inaugural address yesterday.

Shumaker drew a clear line between the mission at U of L and that of the University of Kentucky.

As a land grant state university, he said, UK properly addresses statewide needs, while U of L — recently designated an urban grant school by the U.S. Department of Education — should extend its resources only "selectively."

Shumaker, 53, who was named by the trustees in April to succeed retiring President Donald Swain, said he hopes that during his tenure, U of L will foster cooperation among the state's universities and colleges. Legislative leaders have recently voiced annoyance at bickering among state universities and community colleges and called on the

Council on Higher Education to curb wasteful competition.

Shumaker's comments indicate that U of L's differences from the state's other universities should minimize competition with them.

U of L "is a creation of this community," and over its nearly 200-year history — including 172 years as a municipal or semi-private institution — local civic leaders have intervened when politics or finances posed a threat, Shumaker said.

He ticked off service-oriented programs — such as those in urban affairs, business, public administration and medicine — that help the community.

The mutual exchange of benefits "is of critical value to us both," and it has "made this university one of the most successful, interesting and dynamic metropolitan universities in America," he said.

"We cannot achieve our full promise as a metropolitan university

unless and until Greater Louisville is also able to realize its full potential," Shumaker said. U of L can help achieve that mutual fulfillment by coordinating with other educational institutions and public and non-profit agencies "without competition or excessive duplication," he said.

Shumaker, a classics scholar who was president of Central Connecticut State University when he was tapped to head U of L, was inaugurated amid academic fanfare in a ceremony on the oval in front of Grawemeyer Hall. Classes were canceled for the event, but there appeared to be few students among the audience of nearly 2,000.

Gov. Brereton Jones spoke, boasting of Kentucky's success at boosting exports, which he said came to \$5.4 billion in goods and services last year. Shumaker wants U of L to get into the global market: One of his pet projects, approved by the trustees earlier this month, will negotiate training contracts with foreign governments and U.S. businesses abroad.

During the ceremony, Shumaker unveiled a banner bearing the university's new logo: a torch with a multi-colored flame, overlaid with the number 200, symbolizing the school's 1998 bicentennial.

Louisville Urban League President Ben Richmond, who took part in the inauguration, said he was glad Shumaker wants to continue the kind of collaboration with the community that Richmond said Swain initiated. Louisville needs "more empirical information" on poverty, jobs, crime

*D. Platt
FYI*

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1995

Rep. Moberly questions request for money for new UK library

ASSOCIATED PRESS

A key lawmaker says the University of Kentucky is sidestepping legislative intent with its budget proposal to recoup state money to pay for a \$58 million library.

Rep. Harry Moberly said he has "a real problem when they request money for a building that has not been authorized by the General Assembly, and they've gone ahead on their own initiative and basically started construction, and then come back and ask for debt service."

"I don't care what institution it is. I don't care if it's Eastern. If they build a building with private funds, and then ask us to replace debt service, I'm opposed to that," Moberly said.

Moberly, D-Richmond, is a full-time Eastern Kentucky University

employee. He is chairman of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee.

In its 1996-98 budget request, UK included \$3.2 million in each of the next two years to replace the amount now being provided by the school's Athletics Association to pay off \$41 million in bonds sold earlier this year to finance construction of the William T. Young Library.

UK President Charles Wethington had no comment yesterday on Moberly's concerns. Wethington developed the bond sale and related financial plan last fall after the General Assembly provided no money in 1994 for the library.

Moberly said the debt-service request was tantamount to "usurping legislative authority" and caused credibility problems.

and the quality of urban life, and U of L can provide it, Richmond said.

Education Professors Betty Lou Whitford and Phyllis Metcalf-Turner seemed comfortable with Shumaker's emphasis on community service.

"The School of Education for many years, I think, has worked that way," Whitford said. Metcalf-Turner said she doesn't think Shumaker intends to broaden service-oriented research by gutting basic research.

Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Douglas Kemper, a 1986 graduate of U of L, said the urban mission Shumaker described has evolved over the past 20 years. Rather than charting a new course, Shumaker's address amounts to "an analysis of the way things are now," Kemper said.

Nursing student Fran McClure of Louisville endorsed Shumaker's desire to avoid competition with UK. "There's too much competition between the universities when it comes to sports," and that spirit shouldn't be allowed to infect academics, she said.

College tuition costs climbed 6 percent this year, group says

By SALLY STREFF BUZBEE
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The price of college rose about 6 percent this year — less than the double-digit jumps of the early 1990s but still twice the rate of inflation, the College Board said yesterday.

And the annual increase, roughly the same as last year, shows no signs of stopping.

Tuition and fees, not counting room and board, average \$2,860 at public four-year colleges, \$12,432 at private four-year colleges and \$1,387 at two-year public colleges. Prices at two-year private colleges rose 4 percent to \$6,350.

Those prices are daunting to parents and students, acknowledged Kathleen Brouder, spokeswoman for the board's financial-aid arm. But college can still be affordable if families save, seek financial aid or take advantage of bargains, she argued.

For Congress, the jump adds fuel to a fierce Republican-Democratic debate: Should the government increase federal loans and grants, now lagging far behind college prices?

Or should it keep aid the same or

less, and try to encourage colleges to hold tuition down?

Sharon Morris, a 38-year-old mother who works part-time and attends the University of the District of Columbia, said losing aid could keep her from school.

"I probably wouldn't be able to finish my degree — or it would take me a lot longer," Morris said. "I would have to work full-time and go to school part-time."

But Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan., said colleges can do more. "They benefit from student aid. I do think they have a responsibility to keep their prices down," Kassebaum said.

Colleges argue they're doing all they can. Their labor intensity causes the increases, especially the cost of health care for faculty and staff, said David Warren, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

The College Board, an association of 2,800 colleges, found that room and board costs also increased, by 2 percent to 4 percent. The number of federally guaranteed loans has jumped since Congress began allow-

THE NUMBERS

The College Board 1995-1996 school year survey found these prices on average, not counting books, transportation and personal expenses:

✓ At four-year public colleges, tuition and fees were \$2,860; room and board \$3,963.

✓ At four-year private colleges, tuition and fees were \$12,432; room and board \$5,199.

✓ At two-year public colleges, tuition and fees were \$1,387; no estimate for room and board because most students live off campus.

✓ At two-year private colleges, tuition and fees were \$6,350; room and board \$4,243.

ing more middle-class loans two years ago.

Although that has raised concerns, most middle-class students can handle the debt when they graduate, said College Board analyst Lawrence Gladioux.

Democrats are more concerned with low-income students such as Morris, who could be priced out of college if federal grants don't keep up with tuition and bigger loans become the only option.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1995

What UK needs to become a winner is a bowl stadium

Everybody who loves the University of Kentucky is naturally concerned about their record of 12 losses. We have an excellent coach and a good team. As far as the coaching is concerned, I think that Bill Curry is second to none. However, let's look at the facts:

Although we have succeeded in building state-of-the-art practice facilities, the stadium is antiquated as far as seating capacity goes. We have a stadium that will seat approximately 57,000 people. We played Florida whose stadium seats in excess of 80,000. Of course, there is Tennessee, which had more than 96,000 attend their game. You can't take a bicycle and beat a Cadillac.

Let's see if we can't talk our political friends in not only funding UK, but building the UK stadium into a bowl, which will cost some money. If we are going to improve the image of Kentucky, I say this would be a great investment.

WILLIAM D. GORMAN, MAYOR
HAZARD